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GERMANY READY TO ENTER INTO TERMS OF PEACE

Chancellor Asks Representatives of Various Neutral States to Bring Proposals Before Openings of Central Powers

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Tuesday)—Dispatches via wireless to Sayville, L. I., state that proposals by the Central Powers that peace negotiations be entered into were made in notes handed to representatives of neutral countries which are representing Germany in belligerent nations today.

Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the Chancellor, called the diplomatic representatives of the United States, Spain and Switzerland to his office, one after the other, and handed this note to them. The full text of the note will be read in the Reichstag today.

The Chancellor asked the neutral nations which represent Germany and her allied powers at the capitals of the nations with which she is at war, to bring these proposals to the attention of Germany's enemies.

The propositions which Germany advances in these negotiations are, according to Germany's belief, appropriate for the establishment of lasting peace.

The governments of Vienna, Constantinople and Sofia, transmitted identical notes.

The text was also communicated to the Vatican at Rome and to all other neutral powers.

The exact text of the first announcement of Germany's intention, as given in a wireless message issued by the official press bureau today to neutral countries, was as follows:

"The Chancellor this morning received, one after the other, the representatives of the United States of America and Spain and Switzerland—that is, of the states protecting German interests in hostile foreign countries.

"The Chancellor transmitted to them a note and asked them to bring it to the knowledge of the hostile governments.

"The note will be read, complete, today in the Reichstag by the Chancellor.

"In the note, the four allied powers propose to enter forthwith into peace negotiations.

"The propositions which they bring for such negotiations are, according to their belief, appropriate for establishing lasting peace.

"The governments of Vienna, Constantinople and Sofia transmitted identical notes. The text was also communicated to the Holy See and to all other powers."

Chancellor's Speech

Dr. Von Bethmann-Hollweg's Statement Made Public

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—By wireless to Sayville, L. I.—The Chancellor's statement to the Reichstag, as issued by the press bureau, is as follows:

"Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg today announced in the Reichstag that Germany, together with her allies, conscious of their responsibility before God, before their own nation and before humanity, had proposed this morning to the hostile powers that they enter peace negotiations.

"Practically all members of Parliament answered an unexpected summons.

"A crowded house and thronged galleries listened in respectful silence when the Chancellor arose for his speech, in which he first outlined the extraordinary political situation, and then, insisting upon the achievements of the Central Powers, made the announcement which possibly may act as the turning point in the war, which for more than two years has held the world under its spell.

"The Chancellor said it was fortunate that the Reichstag had not been adjourned but the calling of the next meeting had been left to the discretion of the president.

"This decision," said the Chancellor, "was caused by the hope that soon happy events in the field would be recorded. That hope has been fulfilled quicker almost than I had been expected. I shall be brief for our actions speak for themselves.

"Rumania had entered the war in order to roll up our position in the east and that of our allies. At the same time the grand offensive on the Somme had for its object the piercing of our western front and renewed Italian attacks had as their purpose to paralyze Austria-Hungary. The situation was serious.

"The west front stands, now only, but in spite of the Rumanian campaign is outfitted with larger reserves of men and material than it had been formerly. Most efficient precautions have been taken against all Italian diversions. And while on the Somme and the Karst, driftnet resounded; while the Russians launched troops against the eastern frontier of Transylvania, Field Marshal von Hindenburg captured the whole of western Wallachia and the hostile capital of Bucharest, meeting with unparalleled genius, troops which in comparison with all allies made possible this which hitherto was considered impossible.

"Von Hindenburg does not rest.

(Continued on page six, column three)

LIBERALS THANK MR. ASQUITH FOR GREAT SERVICES

Federations Express Confidence in Him—Mr. Henderson Warns Nation Against Peace Talk

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Liberal federations throughout the country have passed resolutions expressing grateful thanks to Mr. Asquith for his long and brilliant services, unabated confidence in him as leader of the Liberal Party and their determination to support the Government in effective prosecution of the war.

Speaking last night, Mr. Arthur Henderson said he did not withdraw anything he had said regarding the indispensability of Mr. Asquith. In the present state of affairs, however, Mr. Henderson continued, national considerations had to be put first. They had a long way to go and required all unity, courage and determination to overcome opposing forces.

Continuing, he warned the country against the dangers of war weariness and premature peace. To talk about peace with the most unscrupulous military forces against them would be a step towards having the whole thing fought over again. They must have a lasting, permanent peace, based on national right and national honor.

GERMANS CLAIM LAW RESPECTED IN DEPORTATIONS

Transport of Workmen Carried Out Without Harshness, It Is Said—Actions of German Administration Defended

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—By wireless to Sayville—Through the Spanish embassy at Berlin, which is charged with the representation of the interests of Belgium, the Belgian Government protested recently against the transportation of Belgian workmen to Germany for employment. This protest, says the Overseas News Agency, has not been effective as the order announced by the German Government-General at Brussels on May 15 stipulated that persons who received public charity and nevertheless refused to accept or continue at work according to their abilities would be punished by prison confinement or forced employment.

Even though this order has been carried out, no means contrary to international law have been employed, the news agency says, since paragraph 43 of the Hague convention on land war makes obligatory the maintenance of public order by the occupying power, and, if the laws of the country are insufficient for this purpose, permits the issue of additional orders.

The Overseas News Agency continues: "Public order without doubt implies that able-bodied persons so far as possible should not impose themselves upon public charity. Since work is scarce in Belgium, a large number of Belgian workmen have voluntarily applied for employment in Germany. The others naturally have been treated in accordance with the quoted order of the German Governor-General in Belgium.

"The occupation of unemployed persons by municipalities was made conditional on the request of the German administration only in order that the endangering of their financial situation should be made impossible.

"There were no scenes of terror during the transport of the workmen, which was done without any harshness and with all possible consideration. Neither in Germany nor in the occupied parts of France and Belgium were the unemployed coerced to do work contrary to the law of nature."

(Continued on page two, column three)

ALLIES PLAN TO SEND ANOTHER NOTE TO GREECE

More Detailed List of Demands in Second Document—Entente Representatives Intercept Message from King to Berlin

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Allies' note to Greece is the preliminary to a second note containing more detailed demands for complete demobilization, restoration of Entente control over posts, telegraphs and railways and release of imprisoned Yennelists.

A Greek war vessel under Entente control is stated to have intercepted a wireless message from King Constantine to Berlin.

INTERNATIONAL FILMS BARRED FROM CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The International Film Company pictures have been barred from Canada. This is a Hearst concern, the papers of that class having been put under the ban some time ago. This action was taken by the motion picture censor board of each province at the request of the Ottawa authorities. With this procedure the Hearst News Service, Hearst newspapers and Hearst motion pictures are all barred out of Canada. In moving to prevent the exhibition of Hearst pictures in Canada the various boards of censors justify their course on the ground that the pictures are in many instances of such a character as to be dangerous to the morals of the young. They also object to them as being medium of advertising the Hearst publications barred from this country. In many instances the pictures, it is asserted, show a strong prejudice against Britain and the British cause in the present war.

FRANCE DECIDES TO REDUCE SIZE OF ITS CABINET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Changes in the Ministry will include the amalgamation of several ministries in one, thus reducing the size of the Cabinet, while the small War Committee may only include five members, the ministers of war, marine, interior, foreign affairs and food.

ADAMSON APPEAL CASE SET FOR JAN. 8

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Determination by the Supreme Court of the constitutionality of the Adamson law in time for Congress to enact any desired supplementary legislation at this session was regarded as assured Monday, when the court advanced the test case for argument on Jan. 8.

The court granted the Government's motion to expedite the Missouri, Oklahoma and Gulf Railroad case, in which Federal Judge Hook held the Adamson Act void. Hearings were set for immediately after the Christmas holidays. All interests are believed to be conserved pending the court's decision. Special accounts of wages due employees under the law will be kept and all other litigation will be held in abeyance by agreement between the Government and the railroads until the decision is given.

OIL SHIP TRIALS PLANNED

ROCKLAND, Me.—The United States oil supply ship Kanawha has arrived from Mare Island, Cal., to begin her official acceptance trials over the Rockland course.

SECOND CLASS POSTAGE RAISE MAY NOT COME

Postmaster-General, Owing to Publishers' Pleas, Advises Postponement of Action

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Postmaster Burleson has recognized the plea of the publishers that the high price of paper, if coupled with an increase in second class postage rates, will seriously threaten the business existence of many, and has recommended to the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads their consideration of these statements when taking up the Postmaster-General's recommendation for increase of such rates, although he does not rescind his recommendation. The substance of the Postmaster-General's letter follows:

"Since writing my annual report there has appeared before me a committee representing the Agricultural Publishers Association and other representatives of periodicals and magazines, all of whom earnestly urged that no steps be taken at this time to increase the rates of postage on second class matter. These representatives claim that the war and other unusual conditions have recently caused an abnormal increase in the price of paper, and such increases, coming as they did after the contracts had been entered into for the advertising matter, seriously threaten the financial stability of these periodicals and publications.

"Because of these facts, which were not available at the time my report was written, I feel constrained to write you this letter and state that while I still adhere to the recommendations on this subject contained in my annual reports I feel that most serious consideration should be given to the representations of these publishers. If conditions are as stated by them it might be well to consider whether the increase in rates of postage on second class matter should be made at this time."

INQUIRIES INTO HIGH COST OF FOOD INCREASE

Numerous Investigations Now Under Way Headed by Federal, State and City Authorities and Private Organizations

Activity in attacking the high cost of living problem is developing throughout Massachusetts, and nearly every community is becoming aroused over the continued advance of prices on what have been generally considered the necessities of life.

Numerous investigations are under way, headed by Federal, State and city authorities as well as by private organizations, including women's and men's clubs. Consumers confidently believe that the result of this general movement will be either a lowering of prices on all lines of commodities or the bringing forward of lower-price substitutes, especially in food. The movement also has aroused interest in the more economical preparation of food and the elimination of waste.

Business men and citizens who are watching the numerous inquiries, are interested in the question of what action will be taken if any of these investigating bodies find that prices for goods are higher than the market conditions apparently warrant.

It is generally expected that if a general marking up of commodity prices without justification except that of making money, is found, special grand juries will be empaneled in the different counties, to bring the alleged violators before the courts.

It is also anticipated that bills will be introduced in the coming legislative session providing that all goods shall carry their cost prices, as an additional measure against unduly advanced values.

Hard and soft coal will come first on the list of commodity prices to be investigated by the Massachusetts commission appointed by Governor McCall to inquire into the high cost of living. The commission hopes to be able to report on the retail coal rates of the State before Christmas. Other commodity investigations will follow, notably on food rates. Whether the commission will go into the question of high prices for clothing, light and rents has not been decided.

Until the commission has taken a preliminary survey of the problems to be solved, it cannot state whether its hearings will be open to the public or held behind closed doors.

Chairman Robert Luce said yesterday: "It is essential that we protect people from publicity if their interests would be adversely affected by them giving us information in public. There is no doubt that we will accept any and all information, whether or not it is privately or publicly given."

"If private hearings are necessary in some cases the commission will not doubt give them. It is better to give public hearings in some cases they will be given. The public will be given an opportunity to be present at any time, if such hearings are held, when it would not be injudicious to have them."

"So far as I am concerned," said

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SENTIMENT FOR NO-LICENSE NOW DEVELOPING FAST

Prohibition Leaders Prepare for a More Extensive Schedule of Speaking Throughout Boston Districts Tonight

Encouraged by the fast developing sentiment for no-license in Boston and by the interest shown at 30 street rallies held in populous centers of the city last night, the prohibition stump-speakers are preparing today for a more extensive speaking schedule tonight. Automobiles will be used in larger numbers and with more system to convey the antiliquor speakers to their respective street corners.

A method of campaigning which is new to Boston will be started tonight by the Massachusetts Antisaloona League, when it will open the first three of a chain of "silent campaigners," located in various parts of the downtown district. These are store windows on which stereopticon slides, urging a dry vote at the city election and showing the effects of the liquor traffic, will be shown.

It is intended to open at least six of these campaign stations, the locations of the first three being Post Office Square, just off Scollay Square, and on Cornhill, near Scollay Square. These three will be opened about 5:30 o'clock tonight and for five hours will keep up a continuous show.

Instead of a large number of slides, enough to last an entire evening, it is planned to select a list of from 40 to 50, interspersed with reading matter urging a vote for no-license. This series will take up from 20 minutes to half an hour, being repeated throughout the evening to accommodate the changing crowds. The entire series will be changed each night.

There is no speaking, the machine being located inside the building, and the pictures and reading matter thrown upon a screen of tracing paper upon the window, so that it is easily seen from outside. The "silent campaigners" are in charge of the Rev. Henry N. Pringle, assistant superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, of Washington, and the Rev. John F. Plant of Newtonville, eastern secretary.

Two auto trucks figured prominently in the scurrying about the city last night to fill the schedule at the 30 rally places. The Rev. Edgar J. Helms captained one and the Rev. William M. Gilbert the other. Twenty speakers, for the most part men who had been heavy drinkers themselves before they abandoned the habit and championed the antisaloona cause, were utilized last night.

The following street corners, arranged by districts, are to be the stumping places tonight, according to the Antisaloona League, which is handling the Boston "dry" campaign:

Boston Proper—Bowdoin Square, Pemberton Square, Park Street (opposite Church), corner Prince and Chambers Streets.

South End—Corner East Brookline and Washington streets, Columbus Square, Columbus Avenue.

Charlestown—City Square, Thompson Square, Hayes Square.

Hyde Park—Cleary Square.

East Boston—Central Square, Day Square, Orient Heights, Maverick Square.

Dorchester—Codman Square, Pierce Square, Mattapan Square, Hamilton and Bowdoin streets, Fields Corner, Neponset Uphams Corner.

Roxbury—Roxbury Crossing, Washington and Roxbury streets.

Roslindale Square.

Jamaica Plain—Plant shoe factory (Center Street, noon).

South Boston—Walworth's (noon), corner D and Broadway, Dorchester Street and Broadway, Flood Square, Andrews Square, corner Eighth and Dorchester streets.

South End (Morgan Memorial)—Junction Tremont Street and Shawmut Avenue, Castle Square, corner Tremont Street, Tremont and Pleasant streets, Dover Street and Shawmut Avenue, Hollis and Washington streets, Broadway Extension and Washington Street, Dover Street and Harrison Avenue, Harrison Avenue and Broadway Extension.

While Bostonians are accustomed to street rallies, they are not so used to the shop rallies for workmen which are being held each noon by Walter J. Hoshal, brought to Boston by the Antisaloona League from Detroit, Mich., where he directed the Wayne county prohibition campaign with such success that the great "dry" vote there settled the question whether Michigan would adopt prohibition.

Mr. Hoshal spoke at the shop of the George E. Keith Company shoe factory in South Boston yesterday and found the same interest and attention to his remarks as was noted at his initial shop rally in Boston last Friday. He has given out the following statement concerning the workman phase of the campaign:

"In previous campaigns much of the energy of the dry forces has been spent upon the business man and a general public appeal, though this reaches but 15 per cent of the voters. This year we are carrying the work right into the shops, right among the

(Continued on page five, column five)

NO-LICENSE VOTE BIG FEATURE IN CITY ELECTIONS

Twelve of Seventeen Municipalities Balloting Today in Massachusetts Are Now Prohibition

Interest in the prohibition movement overshadows all other considerations at today's municipal election in 17 Massachusetts cities, this, despite the fact that 12 of these cities are now "dry." Even here the antiliquor leaders are working to increase the no-license majorities, not only to insure a saloonless community, but also to develop the prohibition sentiment that looks to a saloonless State and ultimately a saloonless nation.

The five "wet" cities which vote today are: Chelsea, Chicopee, Lawrence, Lowell and Worcester. The Antisaloona League hopes to carry Lowell and Chelsea, while the faithful work of the no-license leaders in Worcester and Chicopee is expected to "return decreased" majorities.

The following table gives last year's majority for or against license in the 17 cities that vote today:

	Majority	No
Attleboro	584	584
Beverly	981	981
Chelsea	937	937
Chicopee	451	451
Everett	2,112	2,112
Lawrence	1,245	1,245
Lowell	1,412	1,412
Lynn	1,016	1,016
Malden	2,467	2,467
Medford	1,719	1,719
Melrose	1,270	1,270
Newburyport	187	187
Newton	1,361	1,361
Revere	44	44
Somerville	3,557	3,557
Woburn	614	614
Worcester	2,739	2,739

Revere has been a center of no-license activity under the direction of the Antisaloona League. The "no" margin was but 44 votes last year and a continuance of the "no" policy is especially desirable because the most popular beach in the State, Revere Beach, is located on the shore line of the city. A warning to Revere voters was sent out recently from the Antisaloona League headquarters that the liquor traffic was working in a hidden manner to swing the city wet so as to get the beach trade. The temperance advocates organized under the leadership of several enterprising clergymen and have been waging an active campaign, with numerous rallies and sermons during the past two weeks.

From a defensive standpoint the Antisaloona League has also kept its eye on Newburyport, which has fluctuated on the license question during the past five years. However, the league's officials believe this city will continue in the "dry" column.

Lynn, another battling ground of recent years, after experiencing the benefit of no-license, is considered to be permanently "dry."

Three cities—Newton, Lawrence and Lowell—do not elect a Mayor this year, while in Attleboro and Somerville reelection of the present incumbent is not opposed. Even in the cities where there is general lack of interest in personal campaigns, an unusually large vote is expected because of the activity of the no-license workers.

COMMITTEE HEARS PNEUMATIC MAIL TUBE MANAGER

Attempt Made to Show Congressional Body That System Is More Efficient Than Motors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—James H. Butler, manager of the Chicago System of the American Pneumatic Service Company, took the stand today before the House Post Office Committee, which is making up the annual post office appropriation bill for presentation to Congress. Mr. Butler examined by H. F. Miller, counsel for the company, attempted to show that the tube system of handling mail between post office stations in large cities is the speediest method that can be employed. He told of paper mail being late in arriving at certain postal stations, and catching the trains only by being sent through the tubes rather than by the regular auto trucks.

He was asked by Representative Moon, chairman of the Post Office Committee, if his company would not quote a price lower than \$17,000 per mile per year for the sake of continuing the contracts with the Government. The manager was unable to answer. He said that the existence of the pneumatic tubes tended to hasten the work of the post office clerks, making for more efficient service.

The existing contracts for pneumatic mail tube service in New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis and Philadelphia expired last June, but have been extended to March 4, 1917, by act of Congress. The tubes in use aggregate 55½ miles in length but the annual rental paid is \$961,955.20.

After an investigation by the Post Office Department, it is now proposed to renew contracts for the service in New York in the territory south of the Grand Central and Times Square stations between the points which pneumatic service is now in operation and between the general post office at New York and the general office in Brooklyn.

A separate contract is to be made for service north of the Grand Central and Times Square stations. It is not planned to make new contracts in any other of the cities now having the pneumatic service.

UNITED STATES IS TO LAY FACTS BEFORE GERMANY

Government, It Is Said, Must Have Immediate Statement Whether Marina and Arabia Sinkings Were Mistakes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It has been made plain by an Administration official qualified to speak on the subject, that the United States wants to know, and must know from Germany at once, whether the sinking of the Marina and the Arabia were, in fact, mistakes, as has been represented by Berlin, or whether they mark a willful violation of the pledge given in the Sussex case.

To that end the facts in each case, it is explained, probably will be laid before the German Government. It has been pointed out to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that this Government, if it is satisfied that the sinkings took place because of a genuine misapprehension of the status of the ship in each case, will demand the immediate adoption of measures by the German Government to prevent a repetition of such mistakes. It is further pointed out that readiness to adopt such measures will indicate good faith.

On the other hand, it is pointed out, if Germany resents representations made by this Government on the subject, this fact will be taken as indicating an intention to follow the same plan, possibly, with other ships. In that event the gravity of the situation between the two governments would be obvious.

This bureau has been given to understand again that there is no change whatever in the position of the United States Government in respect to the rule of visit and search and its application by submarines. Nor is there any change in the position held by this Government that an attacking ship, before it attempts to sink a vessel, bears the responsibility of satisfying itself as to the character of the quarry before it is attacked.

In the case of the Marina and the Arabia, and, indeed, in numerous other instances, German submarine commanders have made no pretense of visit or search, or of satisfying themselves legally of the character of vessels to be attacked. In every instance, so far as the evidence shows, they have acted merely from judgment formed by sighting through the periscope, and have not even given warning.

As to what may be expected if it shall appear that Germany will not give satisfactory assurances and evidence that the Sussex pledge will be kept in every instance, has not been indicated.

Warnings About Raider

MIAMI, Fla.—Warnings for allied shipping throughout the south Atlantic and eastern portions of the Gulf of Mexico to keep sharp watch for a German raider, are being sent out day after day by British cruisers and by shore stations in the British West Indies. Wireless messages picked up here described the suspected craft as a vessel with two funnels and a straight stern.

PEACE PROPOSAL MAY NOW ALLOW NEUTRAL ACTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Chairman Henry D. Flood of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs said that he believed the people of the United States would be heartily glad to see a cessation of hostilities in Europe and that the most important consideration as he interpreted public opinion in this country, was that peace should be reached on a basis to guarantee its permanence on a basis of justice.

He declined to comment upon the prospects of Germany's move bringing negotiations which actually would end the war, but he pointed out that the United States can proceed as mediator without being open to justification from the Entente Allies, since the peace now does not originate in the United States and this country is only acting in consonance with its declaration, made soon after the outbreak of hostilities, of willingness to use its good office as mediator between the belligerents whenever they should be sought.

VESSELS REPORTED SUNK

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Greek steamers Grigo, Rios and Angelatos, the Danish steamer Nora, the Norwegian steamers Modum and Falk and the British steamer Strathalbyn are reported sunk. The steamship Moeraki, previously reported sunk, is, according to a cable received by the Australian High Commissioner in London, now safe in Sydney harbor.

AEROPLANE LAW SOUGHT

A. R. Shrigley, secretary of the Aero Club of New England, has filed at the State House a resolution for legislation to prohibit looping the loop and trick flying in aeroplanes.

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CHICAGO HOLDS A THIRD OF THE NATION'S EGGS

Over 18,000,000 Dozen There
According to Best Estimate—
Egg Shortage in United States
Said To Be Fast Decreasing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—One third of the eggs of this country are in the cold storage houses of Chicago. The best estimate obtainable by this bureau is that a very considerable fraction over 600,000 cases of 30 dozen each are in storage here, making a total of considerably beyond 18,000,000 dozen eggs. This is more than 100,000 cases or 3,000,000 dozen eggs in advance of the 500,000 cases reported from the district attorney's office.

This quantity of eggs is sufficient to supply present consumption until fresh eggs come in, at reasonable prices. Shortage is argued by every dealer, speculator and warehouseman, and is borne out by Government figures, which are however voluntarily contributed by warehousemen. There has been a shortage, in fact, as compared with last year, but it is not so great as compared with 1914, and as compared with 1913 not only is there no shortage but the supply is larger than in 1913. Considering the country as a whole, the shortage still exists and according to last Government figures is very large. But under the rapidly extending boycott, high prices and recent warm weather, the shortage is very rapidly decreasing. The season of cold storage eggs has but little more than a month yet to run. If the consumption remains at its present rate, or falls off still more, the speculator staying very much longer for top prices is going to get stuck. Last year, here in Chicago, at the windup of the season, speculators sold eggs for 14 cents a dozen that they had bought fresh for 21 and 22 cents, paid storage and insurance on, and carried two-thirds of the year.

More eggs came into Chicago last week by 1207 cases than a year ago, the figures being 29,223 cases as against 27,946 cases in 1915. Shipments were 47,616, as against 62,472 cases in 1915. The ratio of receipts to shipments the past week has been 61 per cent as against 44 per cent last year. Larger holdings at this season last year contributed to larger shipments. Last week eggs left Chicago at the rate of 18,000 cases more than came in, as against 34,526 in 1915.

Examination into reasons for the shortage boil down, on careful inquiry, into only one real good one, and that is that the people have had more money this year and have lived higher. The time for "good prices" is short. Out here in the West, the boycott agitation is spreading. Speculators and many of those interested with them fail to estimate its importance.

Cleveland Price Fight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—While Special Agent Charles F. DeWoody of the United States Department of Justice is endeavoring to extract from reluctant warehousemen and others the "secrets" of the cold storage business, the housewives of Cleveland are battling away at exorbitant prices with the boycott as their only weapon.

As a result, on Dec. 4, butter and eggs took a further drop of two cents and the City Council adopted a resolution asking the Mayor to call upon housewives, motion picture theaters, clergymen and labor organizations to unite in an attack on the high cost of living.

To the representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Special Agent DeWoody said: "The entire food situation, and the coal situation for that matter also, is certainly very expediting. I have been out among the Ohio cities and as the newspapers will show you we have the spectacle of fresh eggs selling in Cleveland as high as 68 cents a dozen while the same Ohio laid eggs are selling in Akron at 52 cents and in Columbus at 50 cents. "What the department is trying to do is to discover, if possible, whether this method of storing up Cleveland coal, for instance, on the railroad tracks here six and seven days at a time, the retailing of eggs at 68 cents a dozen in Cleveland when the same eggs are selling at 50 and 52 cents a dozen down the State, is or is not a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act."

Mr. DeWoody intimated that he was awaiting authority to issue subpoenas to permit him to obtain the figures that hitherto have been withheld from him on this subject.

Boycott Successful

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The active boycott of the Housewives League of St. Paul and the silent boycott of thousands of housewives who are not members of the league have resulted in substantial decreases in the price of butter and eggs in the Twin Cities. Wholesale prices of best creamery butter were reduced from 40 to 35 cents a pound; of storage eggs from 38 to 32 cents a dozen, and of fresh eggs from 45 to 38 cents a dozen.

"Retailers are glad to see the prices crumbling," said John W. Lux, former president of the State Grocers Association and a member of the executive committee of the National Retail Grocers Association. "All the outcry against the high cost of living will induce speculators who are holding up foodstuffs into selling, and prices are bound to go still lower. The price of cheese has been weakening for some time, and butter is due for still another drop."

INQUIRIES INTO HIGH COST OF FOOD INCREASE

(Continued from page one)

James J. Storow, a member of the commission, "I am in favor of as much publicity as can be given. If a man comes to us and says that he is liable to suffer unjustly if he is known to give the commission information why the natural thing and the sensible thing to do would be to give him a private hearing."

"The commission wants information and we will take it anyway it is good judgment to take it. I want to give the public full opportunity to be present at hearings, and I am sure that that is the feeling of the entire commission."

While the center of the activities of the commission is expected to be in Boston, it is anticipated that it will extend its inquiries to other cities and towns of the state, especially in those centers in which there are cold storage plants.

In its coal investigation the commission also expects to have access to the information obtained by Special United States Attorney Leo A. Rogers who had nearly completed his inquiry in behalf of the Federal authorities when he relinquished office a few days ago. United States District Attorney George W. Anderson, who directed the federal coal inquiry in Boston stated that all the information obtained, was given voluntarily, and that he always found Boston business men willing to aid him in every way. None of the coal dealers, so far as known, was ever summoned before either a Federal or a county grand jury to give testimony.

Agitation against high prices of food is extending to the numerous women's clubs throughout the State, and several of them have already organized classes for the education of their members in the value of less expensive food products and their proper preparation. Mrs. Grace Cummings, president of the Brighton Club of Brighton, urged the members yesterday to refrain from buying expensive cuts of meat as well as higher-priced eggs.

Citizens of Malden will hold a mass meeting on Dec. 18 to protest against the advance in food prices and to urge the establishment of a public market.

The executive board of the Boston Housekeepers League, at a meeting at the home of Mrs. Ida M. Hebbard, 122 Huntington Avenue, last night, began work preparing resolutions to be submitted to the full membership of the league for action Friday.

The resolutions will pledge several thousand women to insist upon cold storage eggs being not over three months old, requiring that they be stamped "Cold Storage" the same as they are to be in New York, petitioning Congress to place an embargo or export tax on foodstuffs, calling for open hearings of the high cost of living, commission and fixing maximum prices that they will pay for various foods. Mrs. Paul Keene, chairman of the board, is drafting the resolution.

The board also took under consideration various package goods which appear to have reduced the net weight of the contents, though the prices are the same. A list of these will be sent broadcast and concerns which employ this means of raising prices will be subjected to a boycott. Mrs. Hebbard said last night.

An endeavor will be made to secure the privilege of holding meetings of branches of the league in school centers.

Mrs. Hebbard announced that the membership of the league is growing by the hundred daily and that she has received word from several leagues in other cities that they will cooperate with the Boston league.

Attorney-General Henry C. Atwell and the Boston Board of Health continued their investigations of the high cost of living yesterday. One of the subjects considered yesterday at the conference of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union was the high cost of living.

CHANGES PROPOSED IN CONSTITUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—The special committee named by the Nationalist Political Party to draft certain proposed alterations to the Constitution of the Republic has published its recommendations. Some of the points recommended for alteration include reforms in the laws governing religious practice; fixing obligatory inscription, secret and obligatory voting, and proportional representation; and changing the term of deputies from three years to four.

SECRET ABOLISHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—After Jan. 1 secrecy in the appointments to positions in the city service will be abolished by the Board of Judges. This action was taken by the board after a thorough discussion of the criticism that has been caused in the past over the lack of frankness that has marked the deliberations and appointments of the body.

CANADIAN RAILWAY MEN

R. W. Chipman, New England agent of the Canadian Government Railways, entertained John M. Lyons and J. W. N. Johnstone of the Reid Newfoundland Railway, and Rupert U. Parker of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, at a luncheon at the Boston City Club yesterday afternoon.

TUBE ABANDONMENT PROTESTED

At a meeting of the New England Shoe and Leather Association yesterday a telegram was sent to the chairman of the Committee of Post Offices and Post Roads, Washington, protesting against the proposed abandonment of the present tube mail service.



Canal from its southeastern end, Corinth, Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Corinth canal, which, according to the latest dispatches from Athens, the King of Greece has offered to intrust to the care of the Allies, is cut through the famous Isthmus dividing the Gulf of Corinth from the Gulf of Aegina. In ancient times, ships were wont to be dragged across this isthmus, and so obvious was the advantage of securing a fairway for shipping between sea and sea, and thus shortening the voyage from the Adriatic to the Piræus by over 200 miles, that Nero commenced the work of cutting a canal in A. D. 70. The project was, however, abandoned, and was not revived for over 1800 years. In the year 1881 a French company undertook the work, which was carried to completion by a Greek company in 1893. The canal is about 70 feet broad, nearly four miles long and 26 feet deep. About one mile from its northwestern end, it is crossed by the Athens-Corinth Railway.

GERMANS CLAIM LAW RESPECTED IN DEPORTATIONS

(Continued from page one)

Satisfactory explanations were given to the Spanish embassy with regard to the order of the German Governor-General and to other points outlined by the envoy.

Grateful to United States

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Pierre Mall, the Belgian Consul here, has received a cable message from Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister of Justice saying that the situation affecting the deportation of Belgians by the Germans is daily more tragic and the minds of Belgians are turned toward America and President Wilson.

The dispatch, dated Sunday, at Havre, was made public by the committee of citizens which is arranging the meeting to be held in Carnegie Hall on Friday night as a protest against "enslavement of Belgians." The committee recently sent a telegram to President Wilson asking for information which the State Department might furnish regarding the deportations. The cable message from Minister de Wiart reads:

"Situation is daily more tragic. Searching and deportation reach with no distinction men wanting work and men wanting none. Workmen are forced away in full labor. It was the case at the quarries of Lessines, in the paper manufactures at Willebroeck, at the metallurgical shops of Boel and Merbe."

"On a white linen collar found on the railway of Chenev was a written inscription from a teacher of Mons dragged away during his lesson and begging to give notice to his wife and children. In Nivelles, after having hunted for a thousand men and locked them in railway cars for untold destination. German soldiers went through the streets among the despairing, sobbing women and children singing 'Fürja Victoria.'"

"Every single remaining authority in occupied Belgium—clergymen, magistrates, members of Parliament, all persons possessed with courage and dignity—heard as we did with deep gratitude what the United States is doing for them. They all turn their thoughts toward true America and the President so nobly championing liberty."

EXPENDITURES FOR WAR IN PAST AND THE PRESENT

M. Thery Says Allies' Burden
Heavier, but Resources
Greater Than Opponents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—Edmond Thery, in a recent issue of the *Matin*, compares the war expenditure of the present day with that of former periods. He begins by paying a tribute to M. Ribot, to whose wise administration, he says, is partly due to the great success of the second war loan. The saying that money is the sinews of war is more strictly true today, he continues, than when armies could live off the territory they had occupied, when the soldier carried enough cartridges for several days, when powder and ammunition were manufactured just where convenient and when the soldiers' pay was provided from the contributions levied on conquered towns.

M. Thery shows that the first Napoleon's 15 years of war only added \$588,000,000 to the French debt. The war which Prussia waged against Denmark in 1864 and the war against Austria (1866), which was its direct outcome, did not cost much more than \$2,000,000,000, three-quarters of which fell to Prussia's share. She, however, won for herself Hanover, Hessen Cassel, Nassau, Frankfurt and Schleswig Holstein.

It will never be possible, he says, accurately to compute the appalling losses which the Bismarckian policy, intensified by William II, has imposed on the nations which have been and still are its victims, but one can, with some measure of accuracy, ascertain the expenditure which it has meant to the great European powers during the 30 years of peace which preceded the war of 1914. Their military budgets show that from 1883 to 1913 the money expended on armaments rose from, in the case of Germany, \$504,000,000 to \$2,282,000,000; Russia from \$189,000,000 to \$2,076,000,000; Great Britain from \$1,702,000,000 to \$1,827,000,000; Italy from \$1,311,000,000 to \$1,681,000,000, and Austria-Hungary from \$1,318,000,000 to \$1,598,000,000. Thus between 1883 and 1913 Germany, always ahead of the other nations of Europe, increased its military and naval expenses by \$1,778,000,000 or by 351 per cent, whilst in the case of England the increase was only 160 per cent, 132 per cent in that of Russia, 119 per cent Italy and only 87 per cent in that of France.

M. Thery proceeds to show that these figures shrink to insignificance when compared with the present expenditure, which between August, 1914, and December, 1916, has amounted in the case of the six great belligerent powers to an approximate total of \$2,970,000,000, a sum which is apportioned as follows: Germany, \$1,188,000,000; Austria-Hungary and allies, \$1,118,000,000; Great Britain and her colonies, \$728,000,000; France, \$455,000,000; Russia, \$420,000,000, and Italy \$20,000,000. It is unquestionable that the Allies are bearing heavier financial burdens in this war than the Central Empires, but it has to be remembered that their economic and financial resources are much greater than those of Germany, Austria-Hungary and their accomplices. Notably where capital which is con-

vertible into gold is concerned, and is also capable of being used as purchase money abroad, whether as credit or as ready money, the Allied powers maintain an unquestionable superiority over the Central Empires. In proof of this M. Thery quotes the gold reserve figures of the banks of issue of the two groups of powers issued on July 23, 1914, and at a recent date in 1916:

GOLD RESERVE OF BANKS OF ISSUE (in millions of francs)			
Country	July 23, 1914	Last figures	Increase
France	4,104	4,992	888
Russia	4,270	4,143	127
England	1,904	1,411	493
Italy	1,105	927	178
Totals	10,483	11,475	990
Germany	1,696	2,123	1,427
Austria-Hungary	1,200	1,300	100
Total	2,996	3,123	123

*Decrease.

The contrast is all the more striking from the fact that the German Bank figures are very uncertain for 1916 owing to the law passed on Aug. 4, 1914, by the Reichstag, which classified Treasury bonds, bills of exchange issued by the Imperial Government, and the war cash loan, as so much gold which may be used as backing to German bank notes. It is also admitted that the gold reserve of the Austro-Hungarian bank which has not published any returns since the end of July, 1914, has been merged into the Imperial German reserve.

M. Thery quotes from the speech of M. Albert Thomas, the Under-Secretary of State for Artillery and Munitions, before the Economic and Financial Press Association as further proof of the financial stability which the success of the second war loan denotes. The great loan for public works which had so often been discussed before the war and which was to give such an impetus to French industry, has, said M. Thomas, been practically replaced by war loans.

These loans are not only destined to meet present expenses which the war involves, but the greater part of the money remaining in France, the loans act as a great industrial stimulus in the preparation of a vast industrial development. By intensifying in every direction the war industry of the country, France is being endowed with a chemical, metallurgical and mechanical industry which will make her capable of taking her place among the foremost industrial nations at the close of the war.

The milliards which are continually being poured into the National Treasury show clearly, declares M. Thery in conclusion, that no Frenchman grudges the money spent on the development of the war industries, for what France wants is the victory of right and justice which will prevent humanity from being plunged into fresh war. It is well that our enemies should know that France and her allies are ready to make all the necessary sacrifices for the realization of this great ideal.

BOYS HANDLE PAROLE CASES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The Juvenile Protective League of Charleston, this State, handled 308 cases, mostly of boys, between Feb. 22 and Nov. 1, in cooperation with the city police department, and has had notable success. The league has given special attention to placing suitably boys released on parole from the State Industrial School at Florence.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

The situation in Rumania, still the only war theater where operations of first importance are in progress, continues to develop along the lines it has followed for some time past. The Rumanians are still retreating before the advancing forces of General von Falkenhayn and Field Marshal von Mackensen, although indications of an intention to make a stand on the Bodal-Bugiu-Tchernovoda line are daily more apparent. Petrograd reports that the Rumanian army, east of Ploeshth, has turned on its pursuers and driven back the Austro-German forces "a distance of several kilometers."

Some activity is reported from the Italian front in the Boscolio sector of the Carso.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday).—Yesterday's German official statement reads:

Rumanian front: Front of Archduke Joseph: North of Tartar Pass in the wooded Carpathians, in the Bystritz sector, northeast of Jacobeny, on the Muncelul, in the Gyergyo Mountains, and on both sides of the Trotus Valley, the Russians again attacked yesterday with strong forces but without any success. An advance of German patrols north of Smotrec resulted in the bringing in of 14 prisoners and one mine thrower.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Our pursuing armies at some places encountered resistance, which has been broken. Our movements, despite unfavorable weather and the complete destruction of bridges, are proceeding as intended. We have made several thousand additional prisoners.

Western front: Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: On both banks of the Somme the activity of the artillery increased considerably yesterday. Northwest of Rheims the hostile fire from noon also increased in intensity.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: By extensive mine explosions on Butte de Meunil in the Champagne and near Vauquois, in the Argonne, we destroyed considerable portions of French positions.

Macedonian front: All the French and Serbian attacks between Dobromir and Makovo (in the bend of the Tchernia River) failed on account of the tenacious resistance of the German and Bulgarian troops.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday).—The official statement from British headquarters in France last night reads:

Last night we carried out successful raids east of Neuville St. Vaast and southeast of Arras, destroying machine gun emplacements and taking prisoners.

An attempted enemy raid east of the La Boutillerie failed. Hostile working parties at Fauquissart and Wisnes were dispersed by our fire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Tuesday).—The bulletin issued by the War Office yesterday reads:

Violent artillery fighting occurred during the course of the day in the region of Ville au Bois (northwest of Rheims) and the Douaumont sector. A surprise attack on the enemy trenches in Le Pretre Wood gave good results.

Army of the East: On Dec. 10 attacks by the Allied troops in the sector north of Monastir were hampered by unfavorable weather. The German-Bulgarian forces made desperate resistance. The struggle was particularly lively north of Hill 1050, where a height changed hands several times. Near the village of Viaklar the French advanced about 900 meters.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday).—The War Office statement, issued yesterday, says:

On Saturday evening our opponents pressed back the Rumanians along the Ploeshth-Mizil high road. The next morning the Rumanians by a counterattack restored the position. The battle is still proceeding.

In Dobruja and on the Danube, reciprocal firing is under way. In the region of Kirlibahy (near the northwestern Moldavian frontier) our opponents, about a company strong, took the offensive, but were beaten back by our fire to their trenches.

In the region of the village of Vale Putna and in the valley of the River Trotus (Moldavian frontier), our opponents offered stubborn resistance, meeting our advance with a violent fire and counterattacks, which, however, were not successful.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Tuesday).—An official communiqué reports the repulse of an Austrian surprise attack in the Boscolio sector of the Carso on Saturday night and greater Austrian artillery activity between Hill 144 and the sea. The Austrians, under cover of demonstrations against Hill 208, South, and 144, attacked the Italian positions in the Adria sector but were repulsed.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

SOFIA, Bulgaria (Tuesday).—An official communiqué states that the Bulgarians occupied the Rumanian bank of the Danube between Turtukal and Tchernavoda.

In eastern Wallachia, the Allied troops are advancing without pause.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday).—The War Office communication issued last night says:

Hungarian and German troops near Racoanu, northeast of Bucharest, have won a passage of the Jalomitza river.

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BIBLES

GERMANS SEEK CHANGE IN THE ARREST SYSTEM

Debate on Preventive Arrest in Reichstag Reveals Uneasy Situation—Dr. Helfferich Agrees to Look Into Complaints

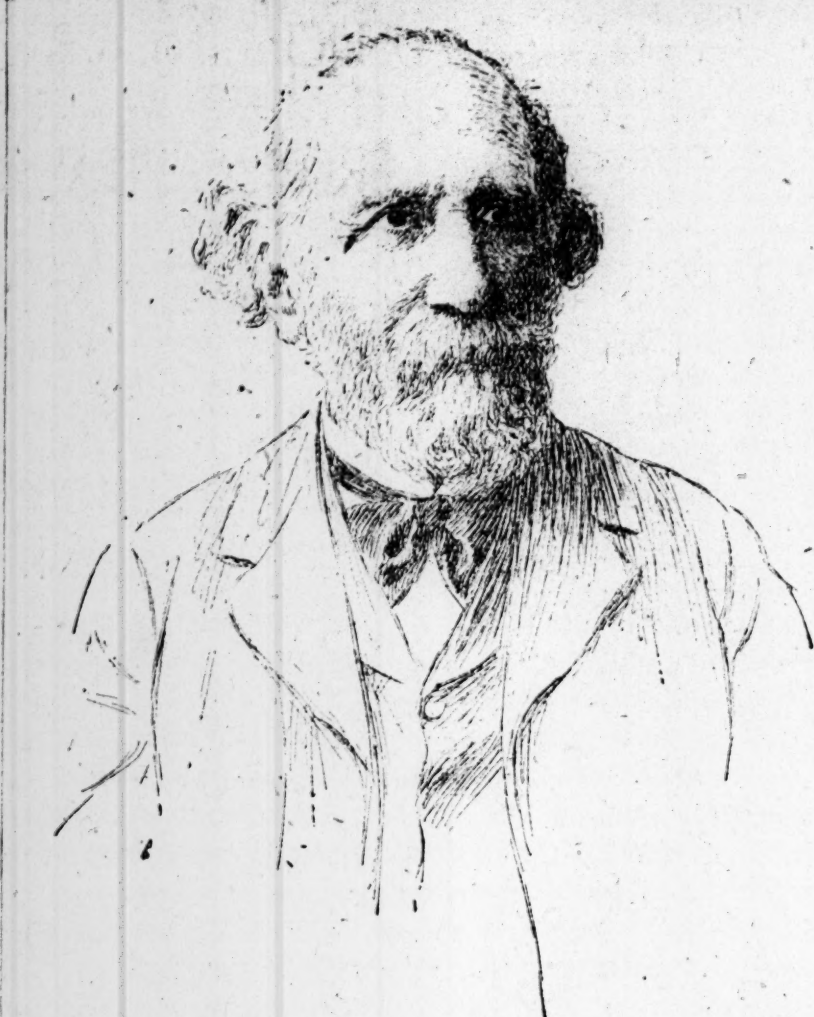
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERLIN, Germany.—The recent Reichstag debate on preventive arrest was certainly the most impressive of its kind that has taken place since the outbreak of war, and its attendant revelations as to the situation prevailing in Germany are the more striking when it is recalled that what is said in public in the German Parliament is only a faint echo of what has previously been said in private during the preparatory debates that invariably take place in committee, and that in addition the press reports of proceedings in Parliament are submitted to a strict censorship before publication.

The motions which formed the basis for the discussion themselves bore eloquent testimony enough to the nature of the system against which the House had met to protest. While the Socialist minority advocated the complete abolition of the state of siege as being the only real remedy, the National Liberals proposed at least to alleviate the situation by providing that the military authorities should resort to preventive arrest only when their object could be attained by no other means, that arrest warrants should be made out in writing, that their contents must be made known to the persons arrested, that the latter should be accorded the ordinary benefits accorded prisoners awaiting trial, that they should be permitted to enter a protest against their arrest to state their case to the military court, and to appoint some one to conduct their defense, and that in no case should the period of preventive arrest be extended beyond six months.

A marked feature of the debate was the unanimity displayed by all parties, although, of course, some of the speeches were more forcible than others. A progressive deputy opened the discussion with a plea for some return at least to normal conditions, but a sharper note was already discernible in the following speech made by Dr. Reiser, the president of the Hansa League, who has just been returned to Parliament as a National Liberal deputy. There was no shadow of legality in the way the preventive arrest was being employed, he declared, and he gave instances of abuses that stirred the House, such as the suppression of even written correspondence between prisoners and the outer world, and cases in which some had been condemned to forced labor. Following this, even Dr. Röschke, an ultra-Conservative, admitted the necessity for legal guarantees, and then Herr Dittmann, the Socialist minority spokesman, rose to address the house. Confining himself entirely to facts, he brought forward case after case to bear out his assertion that the country was living in a new reign of terror. Franz Mehring and Rosa Luxemburg, for instance, were being detained, not because they had done anything, but because their intellectual influence was considered undesirable, and they were not even being spared all kinds of hardship, while as to Mehring, Dr. Helfferich had frankly said in committee it was better that he should be detained than that he should remain at large and do something for which he would have to be punished.

Frau Luxemburg, after having been confined in a criminal cell, had been released, and given food she could not eat, had now been transported to Wronke in Posen, while Frau Käthe Duncker, with her husband at the front and three children to keep, was being prevented from continuing her educational work among the young. One of her pupils, a Berlin working woman with two young children and her husband at the front, had been arrested in the street and detained over three months for throwing in the air a police handbill announcing the suppression of a meeting. Young work girls of 17 and 18 had been detained for months on similar pretexts, while two young girls were arrested for distributing leaflets on the day of Liebknecht's arrest. One of these girls helped largely to support her mother and a younger sister, and her father had been at the front for two years and had been wounded. It was eight days before her mother was informed as to her whereabouts, and she lost her situation on account of her arrest. She was also threatened with arrest for the duration of the war if she again attended a public political meeting.

Continuing, Herr Dittmann proceeded to give details of the case of Dr. Meyer, co-editor of the Vorwärts, and of other Socialist editors and workers arrested for their support of the Socialist minority movement, who had in many instances been made to suffer many other things besides imprisonment. He also cited instances in which men had been carried straight off from prison to the trenches, whether fit for military service or not. All these prosecutions of peaceful citizens, he added, were being carried on by a steadily increasing host of police spies and officials of all kinds, who could very usefully be employed in other directions instead of burdening the public funds. The majority were shirking military service, he declared, and were constantly looking for some one to denounce so as to prove their usefulness. It is the duty of the people's representatives, he concluded, to cleanse this Augean stable, and to remove the foundation of this arbitrary military policy. Therefore support our motion for the abolition



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by H. Manuel, Paris

M. Ribot

of the state of siege, and help thereby to abolish, root and branch, conditions that are a disgrace to the German name.

The indignation of the House had risen visibly during the course of this speech, and Dr. Helfferich was evidently uneasy as he rose to reply. On this, even more than on previous occasions, however, the autocratic tone he adopted increased, instead of allaying, the irritation of the House, and his speech was interrupted frequently by violent and mocking remarks from the Left. He declined to accept the statements made by Herr Dittmann until documentary evidence was submitted, and declared that the abolition of the state of siege was impossible. The last speaker had talked of a military dictatorship. The word dictator was Latin, and originated in the classic republic of ancient times, the Roman republic, which in times of stress had seen the necessity for endowing one man with supreme power—power far in excess of that bestowed upon the military authorities at the present day. As for military rule in Germany in war time, it was by no means so absolute as in England and France, and he considered that Germans had reason to be proud of the level of culture displayed by their institutions in time of peace. His reference to Mehring had been garbled, he said. Mehring was arrested for advocating a peace demonstration in the Potsdamer Platz. No one was so naïve as not to know what a peace demonstration in the present time, and on that account he had said he preferred that Dr. Mehring should be detained, rather than that casualties should occur in the Potsdamer Platz. For the rest, however, he too protested, of course, both for himself and in the interest of the fatherland against the treatment of some of those arrested as described by Herr Dittmann.

Not sooner had the Minister concluded than Dr. Pasche, a National Liberal deputy and vice-president of the House, jumped to his feet, and with the general approval severely criticized the vice-chancellor for failing to condemn unreservedly the abuses that had been cited. Every one looked toward the Minister, who got up quickly, and declared, amid derision from the Left, that he could not disguise his astonishment at what had been said, and that if it proved to be true the officials concerned would be held until Herr Dittmann's statements had been proved. This declaration did not tend to improve matters, and the House proceeded to listen with increased indignation to another list of abuses retailed by Herr Hauss, an Alsatian deputy, who told of more than a thousand citizens who had suffered the severest treatment.

The House calmed down again somewhat after a speech by Herr Fehrenbach, a Center deputy, who pointed out that Dr. Helfferich was right in insisting that both sides should be heard, but who also fully agreed with what Dr. Pasche had said, and who in turn criticized Dr. Helfferich's statements in detail. We all undoubtedly regard this day, he said, as an extremely unfortunate one.

The list of complaints was not exhausted, however, Herr Scheidemann, Dr. Müller-Meiningen, and Herr Seyda, a Polish deputy, contributing to the debate. The latter remarked that the indignation of the House could not be greater than it was, and that he would therefore refrain from giving details of what the Polish population had suffered. Finally, after Herr Dittmann had spoken again, Dr. Helfferich rose and promised that the cases cited should be looked into, and that offending officials would really be punished. He denied that he was an advocate of what one speaker had defined as "the German national house of detention," or that Roman slavery was his ideal. At the present time, however, he insisted, the interests of the fatherland must be considered before those of the individual, and therefore the state of siege could not be abolished. He now intimated, however, that the Government would not be disinclined to consider the National Liberal proposals, and these were accordingly referred to a special committee of 21 members.

SECOND FRENCH WAR LOAN HAS GREAT SUCCESS

Taken Up Largely by Small Capitalists—M. Ribot Says Increased Taxation Will Help the Nation to Economize

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PARIS, France.—In presenting the budget estimates for the first quarter of 1917 and asking the Chamber to vote the same, M. Ribot, the Minister of Finance, made known the immense success of the recent loan and added that French resources had furnished a new and striking proof of the nation's confidence in the national credit. M. Ribot informed the Chamber that they had hoped to get £10,000,000,000 out of the new issue, but that this sum had been largely exceeded, the total amount actually received up to date being £11,360,000,000. All the returns had not yet come to hand, but the above figures were actual and not estimates, therefore the final figures would be even greater.

The number of subscribers had reached 3,000,000 and there were £5,500,000,000 of hard cash. The balance of the subscriptions consisted mainly of National Defense certificates and bonds, thus converting 12 months loans into permanent ones. To this must be added a very small amount of 3½ Rentes and some £500,000,000 subscribed from abroad.

M. Ribot explained that the loan had been taken up largely by small capitalists, which was a sure proof of confidence in victory. The whole operation had been a perfectly straightforward affair. No pressure had been put either upon the banks or on private individuals. There had been, in fact, an entire absence of the artifices that had been elsewhere adopted to compel subscriptions. The fact realized that they were all Frenchmen and all had helped. Party questions had been submerged and the result had proved their determined unity.

Dealing with the credits the Minister said that the Government asked for a vote of £8,520,547,571 for general expenditure, and of £3,342,488,000 for supplementary expenditure, making a total of £11,863,035,571. This showed an increase of a little more than £200,000,000 as compared with the preceding quarter. In the last quarter of 1914 the average monthly expenditure was £1,340,000,000, in 1915 it was £1,390,000,000, and in 1916 £3,695,000,000, while for the first quarter of 1917 it was estimated at £2,846,000,000. Speaking on the question of the carrying out of a new fiscal scheme would provide the indispensable funds to meet the charges for interest and for the redemption of the national debt. The new tax on income and on war profits, the increased duty on alcohol and the suppression of the privileges of the "bouilleurs de cru" would go far towards providing these. The Senate would shortly consider a bill for reforming the system of direct taxation and there were a number of new measures now before the various commissions for raising new revenue, as to which it was hoped an agreement would shortly be reached.

In the event that the war was prolonged, the charges on loans would become heavier and heavier, and it would be their duty to provide in a permanent manner such revenue as would secure the service of all their loans. It was in fact their sacred duty to do so, since the whole world showed its complete confidence in French credit. No doubt the settlement of the question as to the measure in which the various taxpayers should bear the burden was not an easy one to determine. The people, however, were ready to make all the sacrifices that the national defense required. They had, moreover, a natural understanding of what was just and necessary, and knew well enough that the present was not the time for lengthy discussions. It was necessary to unite in one common and sincere effort at self-sacrifice.

The increase of taxation, M. Ribot said, would not merely have the effect of diminishing the extent to which, during the war, they were obliged to have recourse to loans and prepare for the reestablishment of the budget balance after the conclusion of peace. It would also impose upon the taxpayers the necessity of reducing their expenditure to the lowest possible amount, in fact of spending nothing that was not absolutely necessary. The duty of economizing during a period of war would thus be brought home to all.

COPARTNERSHIP IN WORKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PORT SUNLIGHT, England.—Some interesting figures relative to the working of the system of copartnership in the works of Messrs. Lever Bros. were given by Sir William Lever at the recent annual distribution of partnership certificates to employees. The total number of certificates, preferential and ordinary, issued since the launching of the scheme, including the present issue, amounted to £576,951. The total allocations issued at this last distribution were £90,301, the number of new copartners admitted being 825, and the total number of copartners up to date, 4153. Following the distribution of certificates, Sir William explained certain amendments that had been proposed, with the object of reducing the qualifying age for admission to copartnership from 25 to 22 and of the qualifying period of service in the business from five to four years. The resolution was unanimously approved on being put to the meeting.

ESTABLISHMENT OF SOVEREIGNTY OVER CANAL URGED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—At the annual dinner of the Engineers Society of Western Pennsylvania here last night Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals recommended the abrogation of the agreement with the Republic of Panama and the establishment of complete sovereignty over the Canal Zone by the United States. He also declared that the canal could be made to pay largely if it was allowed to engage in business other than that directly concerned with the transit of shipping.

"It appears to me that we can accomplish much more than has already been done," said General Goethals after he had detailed the profit accruing from the sale of coal and the provisioning of ships as now carried on by the Canal Zone Government, "but we must go about it in the right way."

"We must, first of all, get rid of the Taft agreement and insist upon the complete sovereignty of the United States as long as the land is used for the purpose for which it was ceded to the United States. We must cede all materials and supplies to enter the Zone free of customs duties and encourage enterprise that will result in the building of great warehouses and showrooms for the storage and display of American goods."

BRITISH RESTRICTION ON EXPORT OF METAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—With a view to conserving supplies of copper wire or cable, bessemer and open hearth steel, corrugated sheets, tinplates, ternplates, blackplates, tinned sheets and lead-coated sheets, the Director of the War Trade Department announces that it has been arranged with the Ministry of Munitions that export licenses will not be granted unless a Ministry of Munitions priority certificate (class "A" or class "B") permitting manufacture or sale from stock has been obtained, or unless the reference and number of an Admiralty contract or permit or War Office contract for the completion of which the copper wire or cable, steel, tinplates, etc., are required can be quoted. Export licenses will not, as a general rule, be issued in respect of copper wire or cable, steel, tinplates, etc., for which a class "C" certificate is quoted.

In the case of Allied countries, France, Russia, Italy, Serbia, Portugal, Rumania, Belgium, Japan, priority certificates are only given in very exceptional cases by the Ministry of Munitions, unless the application is supported by the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, whether the commitment is intended for a Government contract or not. Application should, therefore, be made direct to the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, India House, Kingsway, London, W. C., which if prepared to support the case, will communicate with the Ministry of Munitions, and arrange for the issue of a priority certificate. If the copper wire or cable, steel, tinplates, etc., are for Government work and export is allowed, the permits for export will be issued by the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement. If the goods are not for Government work and the applicant is in a position to quote a priority certificate ("A" or "B") or contract reference and number, he should make an application to the War Trade Department for the grant of an export license, and if the export is allowed a license will be granted by that department.

In the case of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland and Switzerland, application should be made in the first instance to the War Trade Department, which, if there is no immediate reason for refusal, will arrange direct with the Ministry of Munitions for the issue of a priority certificate. The applicant should not communicate direct with the Ministry of Munitions, and the priority certificate will be forwarded to the applicant by the War Trade Department with the export license. This exception does not apply to bessemer and open hearth steel nor to corrugated sheets.

In the case of all other destinations, including British possessions, application for a priority certificate should be made direct to the Ministry of Munitions, priority branch, 28 Northumberland Avenue, S. W. No application for an export license can be considered by the War Trade Department, unless the number of a Ministry of Munitions priority certificate under class "A" or "B" (or alternatively an Admiralty or War Office contract number) is quoted.

A priority certificate is required, even though the goods are already manufactured, and even though the goods are merely to be transferred from one branch of a firm in the United Kingdom to another branch of the same firm in a foreign country or British possession. Applicants are warned that the issue of a priority certificate by the Ministry of Munitions is not a guarantee that an export license will be issued by the War Trade Department.

If exporters have any doubt as to the reliability of the proposed consignee, they are recommended before proceeding to manufacture, to consult the War Trade Intelligence Department, Broadway House, Tothill Street, Westminster, S. W. (as regards foreign countries in Europe) and the Foreign Trade Department, Lancaster House, The Mall, S. W. (as regards foreign countries outside Europe).

NATIONAL SERVICE WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
TORONTO, Ont.—R. B. Bennett, K. C., M. P., Director-General of National Service in Canada, has been offered, by the fraternal societies of the Dominion, the assistance of 6000 registrars in taking the national registration. Mr. Bennett will accompany Sir Robert Borden on his coast-to-coast trip in aid of recruiting and national service.

TRAINING PLAN EMBRACES CIVIL SERVICE REWARD

Senate Military Affairs Chairman Confers on Bill for Citizen Soldier—Boys to Be Given Army Discipline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—In anticipation of asking Congress to enact legislation providing for compulsory military and naval training for all male citizens of the United States, Senator George F. Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Military Affairs Committee, is to confer this week with several men interested in national preparedness for the purpose of perfecting a bill now pending in Congress. The Senator emphasizes that the proposed measure is not one to provide for compulsory military "service" for all men, but that it simply authorizes compulsory "training" of the citizen forces, training which he believes will be invaluable to the nation in case of emergency.

"We ought to have a trained citizenship for emergency," said Mr. Chamberlain in outlining his plan. "Washington once said that patriotism does not save a country. In this, as in other peace-loving countries, there is no enthusiasm among the citizens for military service. As a result we have no one to call upon—no trained men to summon—in event of national need. As an instance to show the lack of enthusiasm in the nation for joining the Army when it is called to duty, it is only necessary to point out that since March 16, last, not 20,000 men have been enlisted in the regular army. As for the National Guard, we can't keep its ranks filled."

"I believe that the Constitution gives Congress power to provide for training its male citizens for possible military duty, at the same time leaving the National Guard as at present, controlled by the several states. The plan I believe best adapted to the need of this country is a modification of the Swiss system for compulsory military training."

The bill now pending in Congress was introduced by Senator Chamberlain a year ago and authorizes a citizen cadet corps, comprised of boys between 12 and 17; a citizen army, comprised of men between 18 and 25, and a citizen army reserve, of which all persons liable to such training shall become members upon reaching 24 years, providing they have satisfactorily completed the prescribed course of training. Commenting on this measure, Senator Chamberlain said he now feels that boys of 12 are too young for military training.

The plan outlined in the original bill called for two years of training, consisting of not less than 90 hours in each year, for the cadets, and six years' training of not less than 120 hours each year, with not less than 10 whole days each year in camp, for the citizen army. It also provides that those who elect may enter a Citizen Navy on reaching 18 years. For failure to register for this training a maximum fine of \$500 or 20 days' confinement, or both, is provided.

TECHNICAL SCHOOL AT STOKES-ON-TRENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Technical schools which are associated with some special local industry have generally a character of their own. The value of the school is cumulative. There is the direct benefit of cooperation between men who understand scientific methods and those who are conversant with traditional practice. The natural scientist begins his work with the advantage of an accumulated mass of experimental results which become points of departure for the discovery of new processes and of further theoretical research. The knowledge of natural science acquired in the school filters right through the district and combines with natural aptitudes to make the industry still more highly specialized. An excellent example of such an institution is the Central School of Science and Technology at Stoke-on-Trent. It stands in the center of a district where the pottery industry has been carried on for a century and a half. Though there are many sides to the work of the college, such as mining, physics, and chemistry, yet it is the pottery department which chiefly attracts attention. In this section there is a five-year course which may, however, be considerably abbreviated for students who have had adequate preparation at school in chemistry, physics and mathematics. The work is both theoretical and practical, and is illustrated from the literature of pottery, a diploma being given to those who have successfully completed the course. Advanced students may specialize in special branches of the subject under expert guidance. In old times this industry, which demands for its full development artistic as well as scientific proficiency, used to be carried on by "rule-of-thumb" methods. The manufacturer was generally a man who had started at the bench and had made his way up by force of character, rather than by any wider knowledge or outlook than that of the men he employed. Though the skill and adaptability of the Midland potters has enabled them hitherto to hold their own, even in countries that have set up hostile tariffs, yet it was becoming a matter of urgency for the district to get access to research which touched its own industry. The Stoke-on-Trent institute was planned to meet this practical need.

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Antie Taylor says: "The Young Men used to come to get candy, not to bring it. You can make excellent Candy—the real 'homey' kind—by using a HOME TAYLOR CANDY MAKER. Send for Free Book of Recipes for Favorite Candies with directions for using the Thermometer. Ask your dealer for the Taylor Home Candy-Maker's Thermometer. If he does not have it or will not order for you, send us his name and address and \$1.25 and we will send you one. Taylor Instrument Companies, Rochester, N. Y. There's a Taylor Thermometer for Every Purpose."



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Oldest Brand in America

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Because it is the safest, cheapest, most reliable paper fastener ever used.

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SALOONS MAKE
POLICE A BUREAU
OF INFORMATIONAnxious Parents and Wives Fill
Sundays with Their Pleas for
Missing Ones

Not the least of the burdens imposed on the Boston police by the saloon evil is that of an information bureau for anxious parents and wives or for the police officials of neighboring municipalities who are trying to locate somebody who didn't come home the night before. This task becomes the most burdensome Sunday forenoon, when, in answer to telephone calls and to requests from persons who apply in person at central police headquarters in Pemberton Square, the lists of those arrested Saturday—drunkenness being the charge in about 65 per cent of the cases—are scrutinized for the names of the missing ones.

The telephone bell rings, perhaps, and the Quincy police on the other end of the line say that Tony B.'s wife has been to the station to find out whether her husband was "locked up" again by the Boston police for intoxication. Tony is a granite cutter, making good wages, but has developed the habit of going to Boston after receiving his week's wages Saturday, and spending the greater part of it for liquor. Tony's name does not appear on any of the lists of the division police stations which are sent to central headquarters daily after being completed to 8 a. m., and the Quincy police are so informed.

Another telephone call tells central headquarters that Margaret McB., 22 years of age, did not return to her home in Cambridge last night. Her father is on the line and wants to know if the Boston police have any clue to her whereabouts. Again the arrest lists do not reveal the name inquired for.

One of the obstacles in the way of such inquiries as these is the tendency to give a fictitious name when arrested. This is a common occurrence in the cases of women and also of men who are not habitual drunkards. Parents and friends are often told to visit the Municipal Court rooms when the intoxication cases are presented, and, too often, it is found that the one sought appears before the judge as "John Brown" or "Henry Smith."

The next call at central headquarters may be a personal one from a wife, accompanied by several children, who may entertain a belief that their presence will incite sympathy and cause the police to let the arrested one go through pity for his dependents. There is plenty of sympathy at central headquarters and the pitiful sights, repeated week after week, have had their effect in turning many policemen against the saloon policy, but central headquarters, it has to be explained to the inquirer, is not the place to grant clemency, and the visitor is directed to the proper court official.

Some Sunday forenoons there is a steady stream of persons inquiring at central headquarters for missing ones; and the telephone bell rings repeatedly for the same purpose. These inquiries total well into the hundreds some weeks when the saloons produce an extra large quota of inebriates, 44 per cent or more being non-residents, to be cared for by the Boston police and judicial departments. Last week the quota was over 1300 in a total of about 2000 arrests.

SALOON KEEPERS
OF WISCONSIN
OUT FOR REFORMBrewers Association Asks Retail
Dealers to Obey Laws—Effort to Better ConditionsSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Faced with a strong fight by the temperance forces in the coming Legislature to bring about State-wide prohibition, the brewers and retail liquor dealers of Wisconsin have suddenly become advocates of reform. Leaders among the two branches of the liquor business say that it will be cleaned up, and that those saloons which defy the law will be driven out.

The Wisconsin Brewers Association, which meets here Wednesday, Dec. 13, will have placed before it a resolution for better saloons, it is stated. William H. Austin, legal counsel for the brewers, in admitting that the question would come up, said: "There is a constant effort on the part of the brewery interests to better conditions in the saloons. It is a movement which is being given considerable attention."

That the brewers have already begun action was disclosed when Milwaukee saloon keepers received circulars marked "personal," which urged them to obey the law in every respect. No Milwaukee brewer would admit sending out the circular, but practically all of them in public statements commended the action. In view of the recent movement, added significance is attached to the recent declaration by Gustav Pabst before the United States Brewers Association, that stricter attention should be given to the conduct of the saloons and that the number should be limited.

The prohibition forces say that the reform impulse has come too late, and the plans started for a State-wide movement to put the prohibitory amendment before the State Legislature in January with the strongest possible backing are going forward.

ANIMAL RESCUE LEAGUE

The annual fair of the Animal Rescue League is continued today in the Copley Plaza and closes this evening with an entertainment under the management of Mrs. Glimmer Clapp, Mrs. Guy Currier and Mrs. Roland Clough.

Wednesday
Third Floor

Christmas Sale Waists

Wednesday
Third Floor

Special Holiday Showing—Hundreds of Beautiful Blouses

Why not a Great Waist Sale just before Christmas—a sale of the newest, most stylish, most becoming waists at special prices. Every woman loves a waist, and there are many fascinating waists in this sale so attractive that many will desire to purchase for their own use, as well as to obtain charming waists for gifts.

Nearly every waist has been made specially to order. Newest style features in crepe Georgette, radium taffeta, crepe de chine, taffeta, laces, nets, silk cashmere, voile, batiste.

Note—First showing of Lingerie Waists—as in the silks and Georgettes, they are specially priced for Christmas selling.

Style Features—Frills, flutings, revers, high cuffs, pipings, box pleats, tuckings, embroidered organdie bands, fancy buttons; collars, choker, roll, flat or convertible; sport coatees, combined materials and colors.

Illustrations are from Waists shown by
Chandler & Co. in the Christmas Waist Sale

All-over Lace Waists—collar, vest, revers and cuffs of flesh Georgette—lined with flesh. Special, 5.75



Tucked Batiste at 2.95.

Batiste Waists—flat, square collar, with small ruffles, row of emb. organdie at front, at 3.95

Semi-Tailored Waists of Crepe de Chine—graduated panels of fine tucked silk, also shoulder epaulets; colors, flesh, white and mais. Special, 5.75

Flowered Georgette Crepe Waists—in assorted patterns and colors—white vest, collar and cuffs of white, with small fluting as trimming—same model in assorted stripes. Special, 5.75

Batiste Waists—heavily tucked front and back—the only trimmings used are small ruffles on collar, cuffs and front—small black tie. Special, 2.95

Dressy Blouses—Georgette and lace, 9.50

Crepe de Chine Waists—large box pleats, either side center front—edged with contrasting color. Special, 7.50



Georgette and Lace at 9.50.

Sport Blouses of Chiffon Taffeta—pockets, buttons, collar and cuffs trimmed with taffeta in contrasting color—collar can be worn low if desired. Special, 12.75

Crepe de Chine Waists—collar and cuffs of white crepe—finished with three scallops. Special, 5.75



Crepe de Chine at 5.75.



Taffeta, 12.75

Colors—White, flesh, mais, peach, Nile green, orchid, etc.



Crepe Georgette at 5.75.

Sale Wednesday
in Their Entirety

HAND EMB. TABLE LINENS

Sale Wednesday
in Their Entirety

Beautiful Chinese Embroideries—Twenty-One Hundred Pieces

While looking through Chinese and Japanese wholesale houses for bronzes and other works of art, our buyer found at an importer's more than 2000 exquisite Chinese emb. linen pieces.

The assortment was somewhat broken, leaving an odd lot of merchandise on the importer's hands. A very low price for the lot was offered and accepted.

With the great scarcity of linens, especially those that are beautifully embroidered, an offering of this kind at these prices is most interesting just before Christmas.

Note—Values based on importer's prices. As we have never before had a lot of linens of this kind, we can only quote the original values.

Thousands Round Doylies
Hand emb. on fine linen. Sizes from 5 to 11-in. Prices 25c to 65c.

	Approx. Value Price
522 Round Doylies, 5 and 6 in.	.50 .25
377 Round Doylies, 7 and 8 in.	.65 .35
113 Round Doylies, 9 in.	.85 .45
140 Emb. Unfinished Linen Squares, 12 in.	.95 .45
372 Round Doylies, 11 in.	1.00 .65
27 Scarfs, 18x36 in., 20x36 in.	2.50 to 3.00 1.95

Hundreds Round Centerpieces
Hand emb. on fine linen. Sizes 13½-in. to 41½-in. Prices 85c to 6.95

	Approx. Value Price
84 Squares, 18 in.	1.00 .45
17 Centerpieces, 26 and 27 in.	4.75 2.75
24 Centerpieces, 34 and 35 in.	6.75 4.50
13 Centerpieces, 37 in. square.	7.25 5.55
48 Centerpieces, 13½ in.	1.45 .85
26 Pillow Cases, odd pieces.	up to 3.00 1.50

About 100 Scarfs,
Hand emb. on fine linen. Size 18x36 to 20x72 in., 1.95 to 3.50

	Approx. Value Price
56 Centerpieces, 16 in.	1.50 .95
80 Centerpieces, 18 and 20 in.	1.35 and 1.35
24 Scarfs, 18x72 in. to 20x72 in.	5.00 3.50
16 Scarfs, 18x45 in., 20x45 in.	4.15 2.65
19 Scarfs, 18x54 in., 20x54 in.	4.50 and 5.00 3.25

Lunch Cloths—Table Cloths
15 Round Table Cloths, at 13.95
28 Round Lunch Cloths, at 7.35

	Approx. Value Price
15 Round Table Cloths, 72, 81, 90 in.	18.00 to 30.00 13.95
28 Luncheon Cloths, 44 in.	9.50 7.35

EMBROIDERED LINEN NAPKINS
With emb. corners, scalloped emb. edges. Sizes 12 in., 14 in., 15 in., 16 in. Values 7.50 to 9.00 doz. 3.00, 3.95 and 4.35 doz.

Women's Thread Silk Hose
Black ingrain thread, lavender tipped
at 1.00 and 1.65 pair

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street, Near West

Women's Emb. Handkerchiefs
Pure linen, Alpine embroidered
Box of 3 for 1.00

BACK BAY ATTACKS
ENCROACHMENT OF
LIQUOR INTERESTS

Residents of the Symphony Hall section of the Back Bay are putting forth a determined effort to prevent any further encroachment of liquor interests in that part of the city. They are expected to turn out in large numbers to the hearing set for tomorrow on the question of granting a liquor license at 333 Massachusetts Avenue.

These residents insist that this district is distinctly an educational center attracting to it literally thousands of young boys and girls, young men and women from all over this country and often from other countries. For that reason it should be kept free from every influence that is in any degree questionable. Symphony Hall in itself sets a standard of the highest type of cultural and educational influence. Horticultural Hall is just across the street. A few feet away are the New England Conservatory

of Music and the Young Men's Christian Association. The Boston Opera House is farther up the street. In another direction is the Mechanic Arts High School. The buildings nearby are occupied by numerous schools and studios of music and expression.

While the educational center at the Fenway is somewhat removed from this particular part of the city it is near enough to lend character to the entire territory, calling as it does large numbers of young people to pass back and forth through it and to trade at its stores. This group includes Simmons College, Wentworth Institute, the Art Museum, High School of Commerce, the new Boston Industrial School for Boys soon to move into its new buildings in that section, the Leland Powers School, and so on. Immediately in the vicinity of Symphony Hall are four homes for women students, besides numerous boarding and lodging houses, patronized by them; the Students' House and the Stuart Club in the Fenway, Boston Students' Union on St. Stephens Street,

and the dormitories on Hemenway Street conducted by the New England Conservatory of Music.

Near enough to be included in this district are Boston University, the Public Library on Copley Square, the Emerson College of Oratory, the Curry School of Expression, the Natural History Museum, and a whole group of other educational institutions.

The executive committee of the Ward Seven Good Government Association at a meeting last evening passed a resolution to the effect that it was the sentiment of the association that the citizens of Boston should vote "No" on license.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

In order to secure attendance at class meetings and song rehearsals the Radcliffe classes have adopted a system of fines for failure to attend. It is thought that this new system will mean less rehearsals for the interclass song competition and the class day singing. The seniors have decided to hold their "prom" on Jan. 9.

CAMPAIGNS FOR
BETTER MILK AND
WHEAT PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad company has just announced two big campaigns along its lines in Kansas to be started at the opening of the new year. One is a dairy campaign and the other a better wheat campaign.

A dairy demonstration is to be made in nearly every county through which the road runs in Kansas. Two to three days will be devoted to each county. The demonstration work is really a sort of movable school that goes direct to the farms and to the schoolhouses. There will be practical dairying problems worked out on the farms with the cows and then there will be lectures at the schoolhouses on various phases of dairying. The Kansas Agricultural College dairying department will furnish most of the lecturers and assist in the demonstrations.

The wheat improvement plan is an entirely different proposition. It is strictly on an exchange basis. The company proposes that any Kansas farmer living on upland or hard land can have seed wheat from the bottom lands of the State in exchange for an equal amount of seed from the uplands to be sown on the bottom. It has been proven by years of experiments that changing seed from one community to another regularly results in increased yields and better quality of wheat. Taking wheat only a few miles has been known to produce two or three bushels an acre more than what appeared to be as good quality wheat that had been grown on the same land for several years.

The Santa Fe has arranged for agents to make a list of the highest class farmers in each locality with the seed wheat each will have available. Only the highest quality of seed will be taken in each locality. Then the company will undertake to get a farmer in another locality and with wheat grown on a different soil or

under different conditions to exchange seed. The railroad will do all the work of arranging the exchanges without charge and will haul the wheat at low rates both ways. The proposition is purely in the interest of increased wheat yields and therefore increased business for the company and more money for the farmers.

NO-LICENSE INDORSED

Trinity Club, the men's organization of Trinity Church, Boston, at a meeting last night voted to support no-license. About 50 were present. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector, read a letter from Robert A. Wood, former member of the Licensing Board of this city, and a general discussion of the merits of no-license were discussed.

BUILDING LAW COMMITTEE

The special legislative recess committee on revision of the building laws will have tomorrow for Albany, N. Y., where conferences are to be held with the New York State architects regarding the revised building code recently adopted in that State.

PROSPECT OF 'NO' VOTE IN BOSTON DECLARED GOOD

Walter J. Hoshal, Who Is Directing Campaign, Says Sentiment Among the Business Men Has Surprised Him

Prospects for a majority vote in favor of no-license at the Boston city election on Dec. 19 are declared to be very favorable by Walter J. Hoshal, who is conducting the Boston campaign for the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League. The widespread sentiment among business men, and especially among employees in the shops, in favor of a no-license city has been a source of great surprise to Mr. Hoshal.

Mr. Hoshal arrived in Boston the middle of last week, direct from his successful prohibition campaign in Wayne County, Michigan. After looking over the local situation, he told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that the sentiment in favor of no-license in Boston is much greater and more widespread than he had been led to expect from the information which he received prior to his arrival in this city.

As a rule the attitude of the business man has been antagonistic to prohibition, he says. At best the business man has been but a passive supporter of the antiliqueur movement in the past, but what has chiefly surprised Mr. Hoshal in Boston is the open advocacy of no-license by more leading employers in this city than have ever been known to support the movement, and many more than he anticipated would be in line with the prohibition forces in the coming election.

This change to open support for no-license from a passive or a hostile attitude in the past on the part of so many employers, Mr. Hoshal attributes partly to a better understanding of the economic losses arising out of the use of intoxicants by employees and partly to the operation of the workmen's compensation act, which makes those losses unmistakably evident to the business man.

"Business men have been learning very rapidly how much the saloon business costs their legitimate business," he says. "In the past the defective work of employees has been assigned to the inevitable mistakes. Too frequently this defective work has been noticed only by the superintendent and thrown out by him without ever being concretely reported to the employer."

"Under the compensation act the employer has been forced to make payments for the disability of his employees, and he has not paid this expense without a minute analysis of the causes of this disability and the reasons for this defective work. In going back to the underlying causes he has at last placed his fingers on the use of liquor as the source of much disability and poor work and many attendant evils."

"Where dollars and cents are concerned, the business man is quick to act. While my great opposition to the saloon is based on moral rather than economic grounds, the economic motive of business men has been a great factor in extending the prevailing sentiment against the liquor business in Boston."

"When you get 'wet' men, both employers and employees, to listen to you and shake your hands for the stand you take against the saloon, as has happened to me in Boston, you may rest assured that those men are interested in what you are saying."

"Workingmen and the men addicted to the use of liquor have held the balance of power in past elections, but these men are undergoing a rapid change in their attitude. They are thinking for themselves now, and it is no longer possible for the liquor interests to mislead them by false statements. That is the situation I have met in Boston and that is why I view the outlook so optimistically."

When asked what he thought of the reported intimations that the national convention of Elks might not be held in Boston in 1917 if this city voted for no-license Mr. Hoshal replied: "I do not believe that the great body of Elks are in sympathy with any such statements. The day has passed when a member of the Elks or any other fraternal order can say: 'Gentlemen, we cannot have a convention without saloons.' The man who made that statement is still in the old rut and not in line with the men who have made the saloonkeeper and bartender unwelcome in that great fraternal order."

Mr. Hoshal has already conducted a number of noon meetings in large establishments in Boston. He will address a number of such gatherings in the next few days. Former Governor Foss is arranging a large prohibition rally for him in the works of the B. F. Sturtevant Company in Hyde Park for next Monday.

NEW ABRAHAM'S COMMITTEE

In furtherance of the campaign of Henry Abraham for the Boston School Committee a group of prominent Jewish residents met last evening at the Boston City Club and organized a working committee. It was decided to hold a mass meeting in the interest of Mr. Abraham next Sunday afternoon at the Shawmut Theater, Blue Hill Avenue. Among the members of this group are Albert Hurwitz, president of the Associated Young Men's Hebrew Associations of New England, chairman; Samuel Silverman, secretary; Max Ulin, Meyer Bloomfield, Philip Davis, Nathan A. Heller, Jacob Lebowich, Henry H. Levenson, A. Lincoln Filene, Jacob L. Wiseman, Alexander Brin and A. Posner.



Specially drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Walter J. Hoshal, who is leading no-license campaign in Boston

NOTES IN CAMPAIGN FOR NO-LICENSE

"A saloonless nation in 1920" is the slogan of a great majority of advocates of prohibition in the United States. The Christian Endeavor societies and the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League are but two great representative organizations working with thousands of individuals under that slogan for the advancement of prohibition.

What justification the temperance advocates have for their slogan is well shown in the progress of prohibition in the past five years. In 1911 there were just eight States in the "dry" column. Now there are 23 prohibition States in the Union, an average gain of three prohibition States every year.

It is expected that another year will see at least four more prohibition States in the Union. The "solid" South is "dry" with the exception of Florida and Texas, and the state officers and legislators of these two states are pledged to enact prohibition by legislative statutes at their sessions opening in January, 1917.

Two more additional prohibition states are expected in the West next year. California, Nevada, Utah and Wyoming today stand in the "wet" column, but the passage of prohibition laws by the legislatures of Utah and Wyoming in January, 1917, is confidently awaited.

The dairymen of Colorado have found prohibition a great business asset. Their business in Denver alone has increased 42 per cent since the State voted to abolish the liquor business.

"Did booze ever do to you any good? Did booze ever help you get a better job? Did booze ever contribute anything to the happiness of your family?" These unanswerable questions are flashed above the gates of the Illinois Steel Company by an electric sign.

A large shoe concern in Seattle, Wash., has had a great increase in the sale of shoes since the State of Washington became "dry" on Jan. 1, 1916. This company reports that the people are buying more shoes and better shoes, while the sales of children's shoes alone has increased 5 per cent under prohibition.

A special State commission reported to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1911 that "our investigations, and the testimony, strongly emphasize the belief that the abuse of alcohol directly and indirectly does more to fill our prisons, insane hospitals, institutions for the feeble-minded and almshouses than all other causes combined."

Statistics for Massachusetts show that 63 per cent of all arrests and 67 per cent of all imprisonments are for drunkenness.

The Denver police patrol makes only 51 runs now in "dry" Denver where it used to make 100 runs in "wet" Denver to get somebody creating a disturbance.

Prohibition in the United States navy has been a great step toward the advancement of the morale and personnel of the men as well as insuring a better trained force, a lieutenant of 15 years' standing says. The men taken in today are a great deal more efficient than formerly, due, he says, to the more stringent liquor rulings which do not allow the admittance of liquor drinkers to the ranks.

What happens to the employees of the saloon and the property formerly occupied by the saloons on the adoption of prohibition finds a ready answer from the president of a large shoe company in Seattle, Wash., who says: "We have opened three new shoe stores in Seattle since the 'dry' law went into effect on the last of last January. All of them are in locations formerly occupied wholly or in part by five saloons. We are employing more men than the saloons did and doing a flourishing business."

President-Emeritus Charles W. Eliot of Harvard answered the argument that prohibition is an infringement of the rights of individual liberty. He says: "When I see a great collective good accomplished at the expense of a loss of a trifling or unwholesome bit of individual liberty, I am reconciled to that amount of interference with

liberty. Many a time insistence on individual rights has defeated or postponed great collective advantages."

Anent the claims made by the liquor interests that they will be out of a job with no-license, the Rev. Wallace C. Sampson of Dorchester, who is planning a house to house canvass for no-license, tells the following story in refutation of the liquor men's argument: In a town in the Middle West with one saloon, the people finally decided that they would dispense with liquor altogether. A mass meeting was arranged, and after numerous speeches reviewing the detrimental effect of the saloon, and all that was left to do was to record the vote, an elderly man appeared, walked to the platform and asked for permission to speak. This was granted and he told them he was the proprietor of the saloon.

After reviewing what he said he had done in the way of contributions to the town, he asked them if they realized that all his life he had done nothing but conduct a saloon and felt able and capable of doing nothing else; that if his saloon was voted out of town he would be without a job. Just as he had about convinced them that the saloon should remain, a poorly dressed woman came to the platform and asked permission to speak. She said her husband spent his entire week's pay at the saloon owned by this man and as a result she was obliged to take in washing and do scrubbing to support her children and herself and keep a home. If the saloon went she was certain her husband would be able to support the home himself, she would no longer have to work, and if the saloon owner was then in need of a job he could have hers.

PROHIBITION IS GAINING GROUND, SAYS MR. BRYAN

Thinks 30 States Will Be in "Dry" Column by 1920—Sentiment Grows by Trial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—William Jennings Bryan, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here, says that the country is making great strides toward national prohibition and that he expects to be a factor in bringing this condition about. He is of the opinion that the present session of Congress will pass the resolution necessary to national prohibition.

"The movement is gaining ground so rapidly that in his opinion it cannot longer be ignored by either of the two great parties. In the last four years," said Mr. Bryan, the movement has made more progress than in the past 50 years. The Democratic party was never so close to taking the "dry" side. With the Democratic party, he said, it was an opportunity and as for the Republicans, he predicted that in 1920 it would be a necessity. The matter looked to him now as if there was rivalry between the two parties to see which could get the first.

Asked as to whether he thought that a plank for national prohibition would be put in the Democratic platform in 1920, Mr. Bryan replied that he thought there would be, but that it was yet too early to predict that this would be done.

"In the last election," he said, "four states had embraced state-wide prohibition and by 1920 I am confident that 30 states will be in the dry column. A most hopeful sign is that in the states that have adopted prohibition, the sentiment grows stronger for it. This was emphasized by the election this year in Colorado."

NATIONAL ALLIED BAZAAR

Italian day is being celebrated at the National Allied Bazaar in Boston today when Italian music is played, Italian meals served and special funds for Italy collected. Already the bazaar is said to have netted \$50,000 for the two days it has been running and taken in before Dec. 20, when the bazaar closes. A special feature of the entertainment yesterday, Belgian Day, was the singing of the Belgian national anthem by Mme. Christine Evans, a Belgian singer.

MALDEN MAYOR AND ALDERMEN FOR NO-LICENSE

City Government Issues Plea to Voters Declaring the Municipality Is Safer and Cleaner Without the Saloon

MALDEN, Mass.—Every voter in Malden has been urged to vote for no license today by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, who unanimously passed no-license resolutions at their last meeting and ordered the printing of the resolutions in the local papers under the seal of the city of Malden and "by the order of the Mayor and aldermen." The no-license resolutions as printed follow:

CITY OF MALDEN No-License Resolutions

Whereas, The city of Malden has always emphatically declared itself against the licensing of the sale of intoxicating liquors, and by such action the municipality has been kept cleaner, safer and saner, and

Whereas, The city of Malden has during all the years of no-license enjoyed peaceable and prosperous times and is today the beneficiary of the foresight and wisdom of the citizens who have voted against the licensed saloon.

Therefore, Be it resolved, that the Board of Mayor and Aldermen hereby declares in favor of no-license and against license, and respectfully urges every voter in the city to make special effort to be loyal to the best interests of Malden, to be patriotic in the performance of civic duty, to vote and request every voter to vote no in the coming city election, Dec. 12, and by such action make the no vote the largest and the most emphatic in all the history of our city.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Malden News, Dec. 9 and 11, and in the Malden Free Press on Dec. 8, 1916.

By order of the Mayor and Aldermen.

LEVERETT D. HOLDEN, City Clerk.

The resolutions were introduced at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen by Alderman Austin H. Roby. They received the unanimous approval of the board and were signed by Mayor Blodgett immediately on their passage.

"My object in offering the resolutions," says Alderman Roby, "was to arouse the interest and the sentiment of the voters to the performance of their civic duties in an election that seemed likely to call out a small vote because of the lack of contests. Mayor Blodgett is unopposed for reelection, and there are only two contests for election to the Board of Aldermen."

"In view of the present political situation, we were afraid that many voters would think there was no necessity for voting. They might argue that Malden had always voted for no-license and consequently there was no danger of the vote being reversed."

"Those of us who are opposed to the liquor interests and are acquainted with their methods realize only too well that the advocates of license will vote and endeavor to persuade the full quota of their supporters to vote for license at every election, regardless of conditions."

"Bearing in mind that the apathy of the voters might result in the reversal of the succeeding no-license victories, we decided that it was well for the Board of Aldermen to let the voters know where their city government stood on this vital question."

"We took an open stand in favor of no-license by the adoption of the resolutions. We made known our position on the question by our action, but we went further in deciding that these resolutions should be printed in the local papers as one means of educating the voters on the proper attitude toward this vital question."

CITY CANDIDATES ADDRESS MEETINGS

Francis J. W. Ford, David T. Montague, Patrick F. O'Keefe, James A. Watson, and Daniel J. McDonald, candidates for the Boston City Council and Michael H. Sullivan, candidate for the School Committee, addressed the Harvard Improvement Association in Dorchester last night. Messrs. Ford, Montague and O'Keefe, endorsed by the Good Government Association and supported by the Citizens' Campaign Committee, declared their adherence to the ideas of good financial government looking to the conservative handling of the money of the taxpayers and at the same time the maintenance of every department of the city service to as nearly 100 per cent efficiency as possible.

Candidates for the School Committee and City Council addressed a meeting of members and friends of the South End Improvement Society last evening at the South End House in Union Park Street. Calvin Maynard presided and those who spoke were Judge Michael H. Sullivan, David T. Montague, Henry Abraham, Patrick F. O'Keefe and Francis J. W. Ford.

NEW B. U. SCHOLARSHIPS

Boston University has received a gift of \$100,000 for scholarships from a donor who declines to have his name made public, according to an announcement made yesterday by President Lemuel H. Murlin. The fund is to be known as the Professor Augustus Howe Buck educational fund, who was at the head of the department of Greek from 1874 until 1901. The income from the fund will provide about 35 scholarships a year.

Santa Fe de Luxe

WEEKLY IN WINTER
CHICAGO & LOS ANGELES

America's Finest Train

S. W. Manning, G. N. E. A.,
636 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Phone, Main 6592 and 6593.

SENTIMENT FOR NO-LICENSE SEEN AS DEVELOPING

(Continued from page one)

men who have it in their hands to vote the city wet or dry.

"And let me say here that never before have the workingmen of the city shown such interest in the eradication of the liquor traffic as now. They are beginning to think it out for themselves and understand that drink and prosperity cannot go hand in hand; that the drinking man is the last man hired and the first one fired."

"The liquor interests too long have put over the talk that the saloon is 'the poor man's club,' for the worker knows better. He knows, too, of many men who have lost their jobs, their friends and their homes through this same poor man's club."

"When we first started this shop work the speakers almost always were met with jeers and heckling questions, meetings frequently being broken up. Now it is the wets who are getting this treatment, in some cases the autos of their speakers being pushed along and requested to move on by the men of the crowd. This happened many times in the recent Detroit campaign, and the same feeling is apparent here."

"We boast that we are trying to make the world better, but you can't pull a man down faster than you can help him up. And the very men who use liquor will be found to be the ones who would warn young men to keep away, and in a large percentage of the cases will vote no-license themselves."

"I would rather talk to workingmen than to any other crowd I know of. In the Detroit campaign we organized nearly 150 shops, with 90,000 workers employed. And let me tell you right now that the vote of the workingman here in Boston is coming as a surprise to some interests, for at last the worker is aroused to the power in his hands."

When the street campaigning opened last night, one truck started its tour at Castle Square while the other started from Hollis and Washington streets. The first truck stopped at Tremont and Pleasant streets and at Shawmut Avenue and Dover Street. The second held rallies at Broadway Extension and Washington Street, Broadway and Harrison Avenue, Harrison and Dover streets.

Decorated with colored lights, banners and placards the trucks attracted attention wherever they went. At each stop the rally was opened by a male chorus lustily singing "Brighten the Corner," accompanied by a small organ. Each rally lasted 20 minutes.

While the truck campaign was going on in the South End, speakers were holding rallies on street corners throughout other sections. The rallies extended from Ch-rlestown to Hyde Park. The largest rallies in the center of the city were held at Bowdoin Square, the Park Street church and Pemberton Square.

STATE GRANGE MEETING

The Massachusetts State Grange will hold a lecturers' conference at Loring Hall tomorrow afternoon. Mrs. George S. Ladd of Sturbridge, State lecturer, will present her annual report and there will be addresses by Dr. Eleanor Mellen of Newton Highlands, M. A. Evans, lecturer of the Plainville Grange; Prof. L. R. Bowditch of New Salem; Prof. E. L. Morgan of Massachusetts Agricultural College and Mrs. Emilie D. Clark of Pittsfield.

DRIVING UNDER INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR PROBLEM

Commissioner Kemp Says It Is the Greatest Menace to Safety of the Public Highways

Drivers of automobiles operating under the influence of liquor are the greatest menace to the safety of the highways today, Frank D. Kemp, member of the Massachusetts Highway Commission, says in commenting on the large number of these cases brought to the attention of the commission. The present laws, although severe, are none too strict to curb these offenders, he says, and the commission feels strongly against the imposition of minimum penalties. Judges of the western Massachusetts courts have been more severe on these cases than those in the eastern part of the state, he said.

On the first offense of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor, the sentence has a maximum of two years' imprisonment or a \$200 fine. The second offense of this sort calls for a term of imprisonment of from 30 days to two years, with no fine for an alternative. Conviction for the first time in one of these cases deprives the driver of a license to operate in Massachusetts for at least one year and on a second offense he must wait five years before the case comes up, even for consideration by the commission. Cooperation of the police in practically every city and town of the Commonwealth in given the commission and with this aid people operating without a license, or after license has been suspended, are in many cases arrested.

Many cases are investigated by the commission, Mr. Kemp says, and in their opinion the intoxicated driver furnishes a problem of the greatest importance. Cases where licenses have been suspended for reasons other than operating under the influence of liquor can come up for reconsideration 60 days after the first offense and one

year after the second offense. When licenses are suspended the police in the city where the offender resides are notified of such action at roll call, and they are supposed to become familiar enough with his description to be able to detect him if he tries to drive again.

Practically all of the enforcement of automobile rules and regulations falls to the lot of the local police, according to the commissioner. And it is only with the cooperation of these bodies that the laws can be made of use in safeguarding the public, he says. It is the same with enforcing the headlight law. People can run automobiles with glaring lights if the police do not take the trouble to enforce the law but if such cases are brought to the commission for consideration they are dealt with more severely than in the cases where the offender has tried to comply. The new ruling, Mr. Kemp says, in regard to the lighting of automobiles can be easily complied with by a proper arrangement of lights and the partial enforcement of it has done much good.

MINNESOTA FREE EMPLOYMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Three free employment bureaus, conducted by the State in the principal cities of Minnesota, have supplied positions to 5202 persons during the past year, according to the report of W. F. Houk, State Labor Commissioner.

VETERANS HOLD REUNION

The anniversary of the battle of Fredericksburg was observed yesterday by veterans of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment at the Revere House. The officers elected are Charles O. Newell, president; William H. Ingalls, vice-president, and Charles J. Geier, secretary and treasurer.

LAWYERS CONFER FOR DRY

DETROIT, Mich.—A special to the Press from Lansing says the Michigan Antisaloon League has called a conference of the leading attorneys of the State in Lansing Dec. 13 and 14 to draft bills necessary to put the prohibition amendment in operation.

CHRISTMAS

BIGELOW, KENNARD & CO.

SILVER DIAMONDS
WATCHES RUBIES
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JEWELRY SAPPHIRES
BRONZES PEARLS

511 WASHINGTON ST.

MUNITIONS TAX BILL BROUGHT TO THE SENATE

Excise Tax of Twelve and a Half Per Cent Proposed by Senator Weeks of Massachusetts in Amendment to Revenue Act

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Weeks has introduced in the Senate a bill compelling manufacturers of gunpowder, munitions and submarines to pay an excise tax of 12½ per cent of their net profits in addition to the income tax. The bill is proposed as an amendment to the Revenue Act of Sept. 8, 1916.

A petition for placing export embargo on coal was presented by Senator Weeks on behalf of certain citizens of Newton, Mass. He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 13 for an investigation into the high cost of living. Senator Kenyon presented petitions of numerous Iowa trade and labor organizations for embargoes on foodstuffs. Similar petitions were presented by Senator Kern for Indiana citizens.

Senator Kern also presented a petition from mine workers of Terre Haute, remonstrating against proposals for compulsory arbitration of industrial disputes, and petitions of other Indiana citizens favoring or remonstrating against prohibition in the District of Columbia as contemplated in a bill now before the Senate.

Senator Tillman presented petitions of certain maintenance of way employees on South Carolina railroads asking to be included in the provisions of the Adamson eight-hour law.

A bill to prevent price discrimination by manufacturers in the sale of printed paper to large and small firms was introduced by Senator Curtis.

Senator Pomeroy introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the enlargement of the Federal building at Youngstown, O., at a cost not to exceed \$100,000. A bill to purchase a site and to erect on it a post office building at South Pittsburgh, Tenn., the cost not to exceed \$50,000, was introduced by Senator Shields.

In accordance with a concurrent resolution of both branches of Congress, Vice-President Marshall, on behalf of the Senate, has appointed Senators Overman, Smith of Georgia and Warren to serve as members of a committee to arrange for the presidential inauguration ceremonies.

Just before the Senate adjourned yesterday, the Corrupt Practices Act was referred back to committee for further consideration.

Exclusion of Aliens.

Opposition Develops in Senate to Immigration Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consideration of the immigration bill was resumed this afternoon by the Senate. The bill has been made the unfinished business and it comes up automatically every day. Senator Hardwick of Georgia spoke on the bill today, referring to the labor phase of the question. He said he understands that the great bulk of laboring men favor the bill, and rightly, he thinks. He would close the doors against the admittance to the United States of immigrants who do not come with the purpose of becoming a part of the Nation, and respecting and cherishing its institutions.

He expressed the hope that President Wilson has changed his views on the immigration problem and will not veto the present bill when it comes before him for executive approval.

A roll call was ordered on an amendment proposed by Senator Reed of Missouri to include in the bill the exclusion of aliens except persons of the white race.

The consideration of the Immigration Bill was continued in the Senate after an executive session late yesterday. Senator Reed of Missouri, offered an amendment including Africans in the classes of aliens excluded from the United States. He said he did not intend to exclude, however, immigrant races in Africa from coming to this country.

For two hours the Senator spoke on the measure, condemning it in general because he declared it attempted to exclude certain races by an indirect process. He expressed a willingness to exclude "undesirables" from the United States, but preferred to do it directly. The bill as amended in committee, he said, excludes from the United States half of the inhabitants of Russia.

Senator Vardaman of Mississippi has introduced a joint resolution directing the Attorney-General to submit to the Supreme Court of the United States all information available bearing on the validity of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the Federal Constitution. The Senator claims that these two amendments never were adopted in accordance with the provisions of Article 5 of the original Constitution, calling for a two-thirds vote in Congress and ratification by three-fourths of the states.

In the event that the Supreme Court does not find the two amendments invalid, Senator Vardaman states that he is planning to introduce a bill seeking to have the fifteenth amendment repealed and to modify the fourteenth. The former provides that no

citizen's rights shall be abridged on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Direct Election Plan

Oregon Senator Would Do Away With Electoral College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon states that he is now working out a plan for the direct election of President and Vice-President. In discussing the plan with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Senator Chamberlain said he realized that, to warrant any change from the present electoral college system, a new method must be unique and highly practical. He said: "While it is my purpose to abolish the electoral college as an entity, I do not plan to depart from the intent of this college as worked out by the framers of the United States Constitution. Neither do I wish to destroy the rights of the several states in this regard—and the purpose of the electoral college is to preserve this right."

"What I hope to accomplish is to make the rule of the people by the people more effective and direct. To this I believe it will be necessary to amend the Constitution, and with this in view I am considering the introduction of a resolution doing away with the electoral college. The exact details of the plan I have not fully worked out as yet, nor do I hope to have the matter agreed to by the present short session of Congress."

In saying that the election of President and Vice-President ought to be of a more positive character, Senator Chamberlain pointed out that the significance of his plan is indicated by the recent national election. While Mr. Wilson received a plurality of some 400,000 votes over Mr. Hughes, said the Senator, the change of but a comparatively few votes in California would have swung that State into the Republican column, defeating Mr. Wilson. Another time, he said, this very thing might happen, in which event we would have a President who, while receiving a majority vote in the electoral college, received a minority of the popular vote.

One of the chief features of the Senator's plan, however, is the more simplified ballot which he believes can be obtained by abolition of the electoral college. As a typical example of this, he cited the case of New York, with its 45 Representatives and Senators, and with a similar number of members of the electoral college. With several parties in the field, said he, each with their respective lists of candidates for the electoral college on the ballot, the length of the ballot makes it difficult and confusing for the citizens to mark their choice. If the electoral college were eliminated, he said, only the names of the respective candidates for President and Vice-President would appear on the ballots, simplifying the matter for the voters.

Senator Chamberlain also pointed out that the significance of his plan is indicated by the recent national election. While Mr. Wilson received a plurality of some 400,000 votes over Mr. Hughes, said the Senator, the change of but a comparatively few votes in California would have swung that State into the Republican column, defeating Mr. Wilson. Another time, he said, this very thing might happen, in which event we would have a President who, while receiving a majority vote in the electoral college, received a minority of the popular vote.

REPUBLICAN GAIN WAS GREATEST IN THE 13TH DISTRICT

By the narrow margin of two-tenths of 1 per cent, the Republican city and town committeemen of the Thirteenth Congressional District won the dinner offered to the committeemen of the Congressional district which showed the largest increase in the Republican vote this year. Announcement of the result of this contest was made today by Chairman Edward A. Thurston of the Republican State Committee after a careful analysis of the official vote. The time and place of the dinner will be determined later. This contest was a result of a meeting of the Republican State Committee and members of city and town committees of Worcester County, held at Worcester last September at which Congressman Samuel E. Winslow and Calvin D. Paige agreed that a dinner should be given to the committeemen of the district showing the largest gain in the Republican vote for Congress in 1916 on the invitation of the Congressmen whose district was beaten.

So much interest was aroused by this proposal that the competition was opened to the other congressional districts in the State, the only limitation being that the district should elect its Republican nominee. The basis of competition adopted was the sum of the votes for the Republican and Progressive candidates for Congress in 1914. Chairman Thurston was named as referee, with full powers to determine and announce the winning district. The purpose of the contest was to give the committeemen a definite object to work for in bringing out the largest possible Republican vote for the whole ticket.

Congressman William H. Carter's vote in the thirteenth district, which wins the prize, was 11 per cent over the sum of the votes cast for Mr. Carter and his Progressive opponent in 1914. His nearest opponent was Congressman Joseph Walsh of the sixteenth district, whose percentage of gain was 10.8.

Chairman Thurston's examination of the congressional vote in Massachusetts shows evidence that the Republican pluralities in this State are steadily increasing since the reunion of the party brought about in 1914. Reduced to percentages, the figures show that the Republicans outside of the ninth district cast 56.2 per cent for their congressional candidates in 1915, as against 55.7 cast for the Republican and Progressive candidates together in 1914.

MANMOUTH CAVE CONSERVATION

The Woman's Southern Society for the Preservation of National Wonders met at the Woman's Board of Trade rooms yesterday. Letters from many prominent people, including the Governor of Georgia, approving the plan to conserve the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky as a national park were read. Mrs. Sallie Sears Crowell, president of the organization, presided.

GERMANY READY TO ENTER INTO TERMS OF PEACE

(Continued from page one)

Military operations are in progress. At the same time firm foundations have been laid for our economic needs. "Great stocks of grain, victuals, oil and other goods fell into our hands in Rumania. Transport immediately began."

"In spite of the scarcity that existed we could have lived upon our own, but now our safety is beyond question." "He said the German Empire is not the besieged fortress which its adversaries had imagined, but is now a gigantic firmly disciplined camp with inexhaustible resources, faithfully united with the Austro-Hungarian, Turkish and Bulgarian flags."

"The Chancellor then referred to the fact that added to the events on land heroic deeds of equal importance had been accomplished by the German submarines."

Berlin Move Confirmed

General Terms for Peace Proposed by Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At the German Embassy the press report of Berlin's move for peace is fully confirmed. It is explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the purpose of the German Government, in transmitting a note on behalf of the Central Powers to the Entente, is to learn definitely what Germany and her allies are fighting for. If it shall appear that the Allies are fighting for the destruction of Prussian militarism the German people want to know it, as at the present time neither the Central Powers nor their people know what justification there is for a continuance of the war, it is pointed out.

Furthermore, The Christian Science Monitor is told that, with operations practically at a halt now with the winter season of inactivity coming on, the time is opportune to take up the question as to whether there is any good reason for a continuance of the war. The Imperial Government, it is explained, definitely wishes it understood that they are not fighting for conquest. They also wish to know whether the Entente powers are fighting for conquest.

As to the exact terms of settlement that will be proposed, if the Entente Allies shall consent to preliminary negotiations, The Christian Science Monitor is told that these details will appear in the note of the Chancellor, read in the Reichstag today. It may be said on the authority of persons competent to judge, that the integrity of Belgium and of Northern France will be conceded and Poland will be recognized as an independent state.

As Russia has promised Poland her independence it would appear that this part of the settlement would present less difficulty than some others. Germany will want her lost colonies returned, will ask for an independent Lithuania, Bulgaria will want her lost territory and Turkey will want Constantinople.

Secretary Lansing said at noon that he had received no official information whatever concerning the move for peace nor would he give expression to any comment on the subject. It is regarded at the State Department as a procedure quite in keeping with diplomatic form for original overtures to come in the manner indicated in the press dispatches. The representatives of the United States, Spain and Switzerland are representing at Berlin the interests of the Entente Powers.

So far as appears on the face of the dispatches these three nations are requested to act merely as messengers and there is no inference that any of them will be called upon to offer advice or urge the Entente to consent to preliminaries. It is explained, however, that, depending upon the nature of the communication, it might be within the bounds of propriety for the United States to use its good offices to bring about a meeting.

It is understood that the purpose of Germany and her allies is to bring about a conference at which all the belligerents may make known what they are contending for. It will then remain for each side, the Entente and the Central Powers, to determine whether they wish to continue the war. In case it should appear that the war must be prolonged they will then have the winter season in which to prepare for their spring campaign.

The definite move, however, for a getting together is taken in official circles to mean much and, whatever the outcome, it is regarded as marking the beginning of the end.

The explanation that the German people wish to know what they are fighting for is believed to have more back of it than appears on the surface. While this may be true so far as the masses in Germany and Austria are concerned it is considered quite within the range of possibility that the German Government is conscious of the constantly increasing pressure from its enemies and is also conscious of an extremely delicate situation between it and the United States over the submarine cases.

It is thought here that the German Government fully realizes that, in the breaking of the Sussex pledge in the cases of the *Marina* and the *Arabia*, a stage has been reached where naught but a break with the United States must ensue in the very near future.

It is pointed out that a rupture with this country is not in any sense to be desired, especially as Germany and her allies will want extensive loans after the war. It is evident, it is pointed out, that she cannot afford

to make an enemy of the one nation whose coffers would go a long way to help her after the war.

President Wilson was informed of the move for peace during the forenoon. Secretary Tumulty took to him copies of the press dispatches. No comment was forthcoming. From all that this bureau has been able to learn, the action of the Central Powers is taken entirely independent of any outside advice or mediation.

It is a matter of common knowledge that the President has been anxious to offer his good services at the first opportunity but it does not appear that he has had anything to do with bringing about the present overtures.

As to the place where the peace negotiations may be conducted it is said at the German embassy to be reasonable to suppose that either the Hague or Berne might be selected.

Reichstag In Session

May Be Most Important Gathering Since War Began

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday).—A Berlin telegram, purporting to come from a reliable source, says the Reichstag session to be held today will be the most important since the war began.

The House was summoned unexpectedly by the Chancellor from main headquarters on Sunday, all members including those at the front, being notified by telegram.

Yesterday the Chancellor saw representatives of the federal states in Berlin and invited representatives of all neutral states to visit him last evening while Dr. Zimmerman will interview party leaders this morning. The Chancellor will speak immediately the House assembles and, it is stated, the measures he announces will be in complete accord with similar steps to be taken in Vienna, Sofia and Constantinople, though in another form.

Concerning the nature of the announcement, complete secrecy is observed, but it is recalled both Herr Radloff and Dr. Solz recently intimated that they would be good news before Dec. 25.

Kaiser's Message to Troops

BERLIN, Germany, (Tuesday) by wireless to Salville. The Kaiser today sent the following message to the German troops in the field:

"Soldiers! In agreement with our allies and their sovereigns and with the consciousness of victory I have made a peace offer to the enemy. Whether it will be accepted is still uncertain. Until that moment you will fight on."

"The Emperor now considers the moment has come to take official action toward peace. He has therefore," the Chancellor continued, "in complete harmony with Germany's allies, decided to propose to the hostile governments to enter peace negotiations. This morning he transmitted a note to this effect through representatives of the powers watching Germany's interests and rights in hostile states."

CHARGE MADE IN CANADA AGAINST POTATO COMBINE

MONTREAL, Que.—A campaign against an alleged potato "combine or trust," which is said to be controlling the price of this commodity in Montreal as well as at other points, has begun to arouse interest. Among the principal facts alleged by the Star are: That a combine, which has bought up the greater portion of the domestic supply of potatoes, is holding them in reserve, in some cases on railway sidings, where they are rotting, with the intention of keeping the price around \$2.25 a bag. The paper claims that at least 60 tons of potatoes have gone bad and become unfit for food through frost while congested in the railway terminals here.

A special dispatch from Toronto says that 40 tons were destroyed in the railway yards there. The article then estimates that altogether 120 tons, or about 3000 bags, "enough to keep 700 to 800 families well supplied throughout the winter," have thus been destroyed.

NAVY NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following special orders were issued Tuesday:

Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Courtney, detached command officer, to command Rowan and division nine, destroyer force, Atlantic fleet; Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Courtney, detached command officer, to O'Brien; Lieut. F. C. Starr, detached Maine, to Philadelphia; P. A. Surg. F. E. Sellers, detached Keats, to Panther; P. A. Surg. N. T. McLean, to Sanitary engineer, Haiti. P. A. Surg. S. Bacon, detached Panther, to home and await orders; P. A. Surg. F. E. Porter, to navy recruiting station, Portland, Me. Jan. 6; P. A. Surg. J. B. Pollard, detached Naval Academy, Annapolis, to Norfolk; Civil Engineer E. R. Gayler, detached bureau of yards and docks, navy department, to duty in Haiti.

Movement of Vessels

Arrived—Alert, K-3, K-4, K-7, K-8, at Hilo; Birmingham, K-1, Tompkinsville, Dolphin, St. Louis, Yankton, Tacoma, at Norfolk yard; Farragut, at San Pedro; Huntington, at Seward's Point; Kanawha, at Rockland, Me. Sailed—Bunhill, Norfolk to Hampton Roads; Chattanooga, Acapulco, to Manzanillo; H-1, H-2, Astoria to Coos Bay; Hancock, San Domingo City to Sanchez; Nereus, Corinto to Balboa; Wheeling, Puerto Mexico, to Veracruz.

APPAM CLAIMS JOINED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Requests of British claimants to hear together on Jan. 18 two cases testing possession both of the British prize ship *Appam* and cargo have been granted by the Supreme Court.

STANDARDIZED OCEAN VESSEL TO BE BUILT

New Shipbuilding Company Thinks World Will Turn to America for Ships During the Next Five Years

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Behind the recent purchase of the New York Shipbuilding Company by a powerful financial and shipping combination stands a project of large importance for this section of the country, says the North American.

The powerful interests now in control of the Camden shipyard intend to show that with a free demand for steamers of standard type they can be built by American labor and materials with the same success as are automobiles, farm machinery and other things.

It is confidently believed by the backers of this project that the ocean-carrying trade of the world must turn largely to American shipyards for new steamers during the next five years. The calculation is that it will be 1922 before the aggregate ocean tonnage can be brought up to the demands of commerce.

The National City Bank of New York, indirectly the chief financial power and business influence now back of the New York Shipbuilding Company, describes very graphically in the current issue of its monthly magazine, the *Americas*, what the shipyard was bought for at an investment of \$15,000,000 and how it is to be utilized and developed. The project is outlined as follows:

"The New York Shipbuilding Company has a comparatively new plant and one of the most efficient in America. It is equipped for the building of steel vessels, both mercantile and war, and of various essentials to shipbuilding, such as marine engines and boilers, and recently made the record of building a 7000-ton dead weight freighter and having the trial run in three weeks.

"The present capacity of the plant is 100,000 tons per annum, and this will be enlarged at once at least 50 per cent. The contracts taken over, together with the repairs and new vessels required for the fleets of the shipping companies purchasing the yards, will give the company plenty of work for the next five years."

"At the outbreak of the war the world's merchant shipping amounted to about 9,000,000 tons and at the normal rate of increase it should be now about 53,000,000 tons. In fact, it is about 48,000,000 tons. The loss by submarines has not been so great as the loss by the interruption of construction by naval war and the unusual amount of repair work."

"In view of the repair work that will be necessary in the meantime it is figured that the supply of ships cannot be brought back to normal before 1922, at best."

"The British admiralty has forbidden the transfer of ships from the British flag, or the construction of ships except for the British flag, for a period of three years after the close of the war, and virtually every other country but the United States has done likewise. American manufacturers are free to sell where they please until the new shipping act goes into effect, and the shipping board begins its purchase of ships, and then again as soon as the shipping board's appropriation has been invested."

"Thus with our growing foreign trade, the whole world is free to buy ships of us while we can have only those we build ourselves. Of the 1,800,000 tons of merchant ships under contract in American yards, over 300,000 are being built on foreign account."

"War conditions in England have caused an increase of wages and other costs until they are now about as high there as here, whereas before the war they were one third lower. While this situation may not be permanent, it will probably last until the pressure for shipping has been satisfied, and American yards with the experience gained from operations on a large scale in the meantime may be better able than in the past to compete on even terms."

"The volume of orders affords an opportunity for the manufacture of standard vessels. In the past our shipbuilders have been at a disadvantage because there were never enough of one type of ships building at once to permit the introduction of the manufacturing economies that go with bulk production. It is systematized process manufacturing that has enabled America to turn out reapers, automobiles, tractors, etc., more cheaply than foreign make. Shipbuilders feel that the opportunity at last presents itself to apply similar methods to their line as well."

NORTH DAKOTA LABOR PLANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

FARGO, N. D.—North Dakota's proposed program of labor legislation, outlined by the executive committee of the Federation of Labor, contemplates the establishment of a State Labor Bureau, the adoption of a workmen's compensation act, a child labor act, minimum wages and hours for women, and an anti-injunction law.

LIQUOR LICENSE BILL FILED

Representative George Worrall of Attleboro has filed at the State House the petition of two Attleboro citizens proposing legislation to limit the number of licenses in license cities and towns to one for each 1500 of population but allowing one license in a licensed community of less than 1500 population and a maximum of 750 licenses in the city of Boston.

B. & M. MINORITY COUNSEL OFFERS MASS OF RECORDS

Hearing on the Question of a Permanent Receivership Goes on Before Judge Morton

Conrad W. Crooker, counsel for Charles M. Green, a minority stockholder of the Boston & Maine railroad, continued his efforts in the United States District Court today to show, by the records of the corporation, that the railroad was solvent and that the directors acted in bad faith in agreeing to the receivership proceedings.

Nearly 50 separate extracts of the records of meetings of directors in the past two years were offered by Mr. Crooker and as they dealt with the present directorate, Judge Morton admitted them as evidence. Many of these records were received without being read.

Mr. Crooker also offered records of meetings of the directors in the summer of 1914, a few months before the present board took office. Judge Morton permitted much of this evidence to be introduced. Among this evidence was the record of the valuation of the rolling stock and equipment of the railroad made by Samuel Higgins, showing \$2,740,000 in excess of the book value. Records of the meetings showed that an effort on the part of certain directors to charge this amount off to the profit and loss deficit was unsuccessful.

The evidence offered by Mr. Crooker included not only the report of Mr. Higgins, but also a great mass of material filling four large volumes. He said he offered this evidence for the purpose of showing that the present directors knew of this excess, but even then claimed that the company had no credit.

As Mr. Crooker was continuing to read abstracts from the records of the meetings of the directors, Judge Morton ruled that, rather than take up more time, certified copies of these records should be filed. A. B. Nichols, clerk of the Boston & Maine Corporation, was ordered to file such certified copies, but Mr. Crooker said that he wished to call special attention to four meetings, leaving 45 other abstracts of records of meetings to be submitted with the certified copies.

Including the exhibits offered by Mr. Crooker last week, which were excluded by the court and to which he asked exceptions, there have been presented to the court more than 100 abstracts of records of meetings of directors of the Boston & Maine Railroad during the past six years.

During the session Mr. Crooker attempted to prove that the directors should have removed the embarrassment caused by the detachment of \$4,000,000 in connection with the suit of the Hampden Railroad, especially after the report of the committee of the directors that such a suit could not be sustained in court.

MASONIC WEEK IN BOSTON IS OPENED

Annual meetings, elections of officers and social entertainments are planned for Masonic Week in Boston which started yesterday with a meeting of the Grand Council of Royal and Select Masters of Massachusetts and continues today with the one hundred and seventeenth convention of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter in Masonic Temple where all of the meetings are held.

The morning session is devoted to exemplification of the chapter work, and in the evening officers will be elected and annual reports read. Tomorrow there will be the Grand Lodge communication which is expected to bring out the largest number of Masons. William H. L. Odell of Boston was elected grand master of the Royal & Select Masters yesterday for the third year. The other officers elected were: D. G. M. Wallace Keith, Brockton; G. P. C. of W. Harry G. Pollard, Lowell; treasurer, William B. Lawrence, Medford; recorder, J. Gilman Waite, Medford; chaplain, the Rev. R. Perry Bush, D. Chelsea; associate chaplain, the Rev. Frederick W. Hamilton, Cambridge; G. L. Clinton A. Ferguson, Marblehead; G. M. of C. Martin J. Pleschinger, Chelsea; G. C. of G. George Wiley, Dorchester; G. C. of G. Olin D. Dickerman, Dorchester; G. S. Arthur Clifford, Medford; G. S. William Pierce, Abington.

SERVICE IS PROTESTED

Complaints of residents of the towns of Framingham, Milford, Foxboro, Holliston, Hopkinton and Ashland against infrequent service and poor engines and trains furnished by the New Haven and Boston & Albany railroads were taken under advisement by the Public Service Commission at the conclusion of a hearing today. The residents of Ashland and Hopkinton seek to have the commission order the Boston & Albany to stop the express which leaves Boston at 5 p. m. at Ashland. The residents of the other towns complained against the combination of two trains, leaving Framingham Junction for Mansfield at 5:30 and 6:30 p. m., into one train departing at 6 p. m., during the winter months. This train is operated by the New Haven Railroad.

DETENTION PEN FILLED

Because the local United States immigration station detention pen was filled to capacity with aliens held here for further examination or for deportation, about 75 more who came in on the *Canopic* from the Mediterranean, were obliged to remain aboard the vessel last night. The *Canopic* sailed today for New York. Immigration officials gave special hearings to those held today, and many were landed upon the appearance of relatives guaranteeing that the alien would not become a public charge.

STREET OPENING QUESTION TO BE LUNCHEON TOPIC

In an effort to systematize still further the regulations for opening the streets on the part of public service and other corporations, Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of the department of public works, announced yesterday that he proposes to tender a luncheon in honor of the engineering forces of all of such corporations. The men to be invited are those whose concerns have made applications for street openings in Boston during the past two years. The luncheon is to be held Thursday, Jan. 4, at the Boston City Club.

Commissioner Murphy announced that at this luncheon he will propose the arrangement of a schedule of street openings for the locations of conduits, tunnels, pipes, wires and other materials in the streets; this with a view to making street openings unnecessary, except in rare emergencies, in those streets which have been permanently paved.

The commissioner was approached the other day by certain individuals and asked to furnish a permit for School Street to be opened in three or four places for new piping and wiring. The commissioner gave a short and decisive refusal. He declared that School Street had just been paved with grouted granite blocks on a six-inch concrete base and that the pavement was down to stay there for a score and a half of years if it were not dug up every year or so and then improperly mended. He said that every property owner on that street had been notified that the street was to receive permanent paving and that he did not propose to allow any one to reopen it now just for the sake of rebuilding or enlarging when it might have been thought of two months ago.

GRANITE MANUFACTURERS

Some 140 members of the Granite Manufacturers Association of Quincy, are expected to attend the annual meeting of the association at the Quincy House, Wednesday evening. After dinner a business meeting will be held at which officers for the ensuing year will be elected. Francis Morrison, president of the association, is to preside.

ADVERTISING MEN MEET

Twenty-two advertising men from department stores, newspapers and advertising agencies dined last night at the Georgian and later made up a theater party. The object was to promote good fellowship among the advertising men of the city and business talk was forbidden.



Did you see our SILK stocking window last week?

It was a surprise to us even, to see the truly remarkable variety of colors—82 different shades in \$1.50 silk stockings, 60 different shades in \$1.15 stockings, 36 different shades in 60c boot-silk stockings. And there are more shades in the department that were not displayed.

At \$1.50—Lustrous, beautiful Ingrain silk stockings that delight the eye and wear well.
At \$1.15—Pure dye silk stockings, reinforced for long wear.

At 60c—The well-known Crest Brand boot-silk kind, with higher and finer silk than one would expect at the price. Many novel kinds at all sorts of prices.

LEATHER GIFTS 25c to \$20

\$5 is the price many gift-seekers like to pay for a hand bag. There are many new shapes at that price in long grain and pin seal, with interesting fittings and beautiful linings. The colors are noteworthy—black, navy, green, brown, purple, gray.

"Revelation" bags for \$3. Fairly small and square of morocco, with fittings compactly held in a surprising way. Gorgeous one-of-a-kind bags, \$15, \$16.50, \$20.

Envelope books, \$1 to \$20. With true artistry in the workmanship and brand new thoughts in abundance.

Draw string bags, \$2 to \$10. All fine velvets, some with cut steel beads.



Beacon street, Boston, as it passes the Massachusetts State House

BEACON STREET CHANGES LIKELY TO BE PERMANENT

Removal of Buildings Add Another Chapter to History of Site Famous in Boston Annals

With the removal of the buildings on Hancock avenue and those immediately around the corner on Beacon street another chapter will be added to the history of a site of land early famous in the annals of Boston. Inasmuch as the object of the present undertaking is to make the entire front of the State House visible from the Common, it is hardly to be expected that other buildings will ever be erected there, so that the new chapter now begun in the history of this area probably will be the last chapter as far as any notable changes are concerned.

A bronze tablet set in the iron fence in front of one of the brownstone buildings now to be demolished bears this inscription: "Here stood the residence of John Hancock, a prominent and patriotic Merchant of Boston, the first Signer of the Declaration of American Independence, and first Governor of Massachusetts, under the State Constitution."

This residence was originally the home of Thomas Hancock, uncle of the Governor, and was built in 1757, being at that time pronounced one of the most elegant mansions in the town. It was the first house to be erected on the top of Beacon hill to the west of the summit, and for nearly a generation it was the only residence in that vicinity. Its first neighbor to the west was the home of the painter, John Singleton Copley, built in 1768, on a site later occupied by the residence of the merchant, David Sears, and since then by the headquarters of the Somerset Club.

The Hancock mansion was built of Quincy granite. A flight of stone steps led up to the pillared front door, which was surmounted by an ornamental door head. A high gambrel roof with dormer windows gave the house the appearance of a three-story mansion, and its height was still further accentuated by its location well back from the street on elevated ground. The approach to the house was through a shady garden path, and in the rear of the mansion were gardens and orchards where the State House Annex now stands.

The interior was as interesting as the outside of the residence. It was divided by a lofty hall which extended through both stories. A broad staircase with carved and twisted balusters was made still more imposing by a large window-seat half way up, from which through a circular window one could look out upon the garden. On the main floor was the great dining room to the right of the hall, and in the west wing the kitchen, beyond which were the coach house and stable. The east wing was used on festive occasions for a ballroom.

This mansion and its extensive estate became the property of John Hancock in 1777, "who maintained it in all its glory and made it historic." For long years after the time of Governor Hancock the mansion remained much in its original state, and finally in 1859 a committee of citizens undertook to get it purchased by the State as a permanent Governor's home. The project failed and a few years later the land was sold, and the house, after serving for a time as a museum for historical relics, was eventually torn down, the entrance steps being carried to Pinebank, Jamaica Plain, where they may be still be seen.

A stately double brownstone house, 29 and 30 Beacon street, was erected where the mansion had stood by two Boston merchants who made it their home. Later No. 29 became the headquarters of a publishing house, which, together with the other business which have established themselves on this part of Beacon street, has now been forced to seek a new location. Work is now in progress by Swift, McNutt & Company, of Boston and the entire group of buildings is to be torn down by the first of the year. This contract was awarded to the local firm only after it had reduced its first bid of \$5500 to \$1500.

LORD CRAWFORD ON FARM LABOR AND WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWICH, England.—The importance of the agricultural industry in the further conduct of the war and the necessity of farmers using every sort of labor other than men of military age were emphasized strongly by the Earl of Crawford, president of the board of agriculture, at a special meeting of the Norfolk Chamber of Agriculture held at Norwich recently. In some parts of the country farmers had an idea that agriculture could go on much as usual, and this Lord Crawford characterized as a repetition of the foolish "business as usual" mistake which some people made at the beginning of the war. Business was not as usual and ought not to be as usual during a great European war. He discussed the importance of the work of the war committees, remarking that his board wished local committees to cooperate among themselves, and with the central committee as far as they possibly could. Conditions and circumstances must, of necessity, become more difficult, and therefore he wanted to secure the cooperation of all concerned—landlord, tenant, capital, labor. Above all, he wanted the cooperation of the women in every possible field and through every possible agency. They had to achieve the maximum of work with the minimum of waste and they had not yet appreciated as fully as their allies or their enemies the immense importance of economy. No horses or men should stand idle, and wherever possible, labor should be used to its greatest value, if necessary by pooling it.

Lord Crawford expressed the view that horses and equipment should be lent to those who were short of them. They had to work overtime, use all possible man power and all possible woman power. Women could do the work required of them, but they must be trained, helped and encouraged on the farm itself. In munitions the women had worked as well as the average man employed. It was impossible to hope agriculture would continue its labor at its pre-war conditions. Part of the prejudice existing against the substitution scheme of the war office, Lord Crawford attributed to the fact that the substitute was not expected to be as good as the laborer he replaced. The war office had reminded the substitutes that they were going to the land of work, not for themselves or the farmer, but for the country and that petty discomforts inseparable from such a scheme were not to become the substance of frivolous complaints.

Dealing with the labor scale under the reserved occupations committee he said they would note the significance attached by the war office to maintaining sufficient labor on the farms. He felt sure in the great producing countries of the country a scrutiny would show that further labor could not be withdrawn from the farms without imperiling the interests of the state. However smoothly the substitution scheme worked there would be difficulties in the way of cultivation, but they must not add to these difficulties by inventing others. The maintenance of the food supply through the establishment of a labor scale, Lord Crawford declared to be of primary interest to the state, and he advised them just as they did not propose to retire before the enemy in Europe not to retire before their difficulties at home.

DENVER GETS FIRST MEET OF OIL MEN

DENVER, Col.—Denver is to get the first convention of oil men ever held in the United States says the Times. According to the present plan, which has the enforcement of oil inspectors of the various states as well as the men interested in the production end of the business, 600 will meet in this city next summer to standardize tests on gasoline, benzine petroleum and oils of every description.

QUINCY CITY COUNCIL

QUINCY, Mass.—The City Council at its meeting last night received from the Board of Assessors a report that the department has not the time nor the help to furnish a list of abatement made for overassessments. A loan order for \$100,000 for current expenses was passed and salaries increased as follows: City solicitor to \$1600, chief of police and Fire Department to \$1650, city messenger to \$400.

JUDGE FESSENDEN GUEST OF BENCH AND BAR OF STATE

Member of the Superior Court Bench Has Served for Quarter of a Century

About 550 members of the Massachusetts bench and bar gathered at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, last night to honor Justice Franklin G. Fessenden for his 25 years service in the Massachusetts Superior Court. Presidents of the Worcester, Norfolk, Boston, Massachusetts, Essex and Middlesex Bar associations were present as well as Chief Justice Rugg and his six associates in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Chief Justice Aiken and 23 justices of the State Superior Court and several judges of the United States District courts. Lemuel H. Murlin, president of Boston University and Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, also were there.

Included in the large audience were a number of women lawyers and seated in the balcony in the hall were Mrs. Fessenden and a party of friends. John E. Hannigan, president of the Boston Law School Association which gave the dinner, was toastmaster and he said, in opening, that with the spread of the fame and the work of Justice Fessenden throughout the Commonwealth and nation the admiration and confidence of the people and bar in him had kept pace until now he was one of the best loved and respected justices on the bench. Thomas W. Proctor spoke for the Boston bar saying that the decisions of Justice Fessenden were remarkable as they usually satisfied both the loser and winner because justice had been done on both sides. Frederick W. Mansfield paid a tribute to the Justice and extended it to the entire Massachusetts judiciary for its labor decisions, saying: "In this practically new and unexplored field our Supreme Court probably has penetrated further than any other civilized tribunal." He also said that in his experience with labor decisions he has never seen a time when organized labor in this State did not abide by the ruling of the court. The law, he said, is the bulwark of the laborers and is so regarded by them.

Moorfield Storey said, after paying his respects to the guest of the evening, that a system of law which had worked as well as the Massachusetts judiciary should not be changed in a hurry. A fundamental basis for law is that no one is above or below its decisions, he said, and no body of men should be allowed to dictate laws demanding shorter hours or more pay as this would mean "class exemption" and so end the very system of law. President Emeritus Eliot confined most of his remarks to the college career and training of Justice Fessenden. Justice Henry K. Braley of the Supreme Court congratulated the Justice on the fairness of his decisions and his unswerving course in "the conception of the duties imposed on him as one selected to sit in judgment on the rights of his fellow men to life, liberty and property."

Justice Fessenden gave a few incidents of his career on the bench but confined most of his speech to the problems confronting the judge and lawyer of today. In referring to the many tributes paid him he said, "As I have sat here and listened to the many flattering things, I have thought how wonderful this man must be to deserve all that and concluded it must be another case of 'mistaken identity.'"

PHI DELTA THETA SOCIETY

President A. E. C. Carpenter of the Boston branch presided at the dinner of the National Phi Delta Theta Society at the Hotel Brunswick last night. Philip Houghton, Tech '17, who has just returned from El Paso with Battery A, told of his experiences there. The annual initiation will be held in January.

TREATY APPROVED

BOGOTA, Colombia.—The frontier, commercial and navigation treaty between Colombia and Venezuela has been approved and been made effective by law. The treaty opens up valuable commercial and agricultural districts.

DAY IN EIGHT FOR THE BOSTON POLICE FAVORED

Steps to Prepare Bill Follows the City Council's Indorsement of Movement

In accordance with the order introduced by Councilman Thomas J. Kenny and passed unanimously by the City Council yesterday, Rupert S. Carven, budget commissioner, will confer with Stephen O'Meara, commissioner of police, and John A. Sullivan, chief corporation counsel, on the drafting of a bill for one day off in eight for the Boston police, to be presented to the next Legislature.

It was stated by the Mayor that the change in regulations will require the appointment of 110 men at an additional cost of \$66,297. The Mayor also asked the commissioners to provide for an increase of the minimum salaries for reserve men from \$730 to \$900.

The City Council yesterday afternoon passed the order to borrow \$200,000 to buy land and make a small park in the Morton, Stillman, Endicott and Cross Street section of the North End. Councilman Kenny, who had held up the order last week, declared that he had studied the problem and believed it to be the most needed improvement of its kind in Boston.

Another land-taking approved by the council was that of an order providing for a loan for \$20,000 for the purchase of land in Washington Street, opposite Algonquin Street, Dorchester, for a small recreation area.

Councilman Coleman introduced an order, which was passed, calling upon the Congressional Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads not to sanction the abolition of Boston's pneumatic tube mail service. The councilman said he introduced the order at the request of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and of the United Improvement Association.

Councilman McDonald offered a resolution declaring it the sense of the council that the commission appointed by Governor McCall to investigate prices for food staples hold open hearings. The resolution was passed after it had been amended to read that the council advised the holding of "one or more public hearings." Councilman Storrow, a member of the commission, said that the commission had taken no action whatever as to whether its meetings were to be public or private.

The Mayor's resolution indorsing an embargo on food products was referred to the executive committee for action. After receiving notice from the Mayor that he opposed the turning of the Eagle Hill reservoir in East Boston into a public park, President Hagan asked passage of an order providing for the transfer of the property with this purpose in view. He declared he wished to place the responsibility with the Mayor.

Councilman Kenny proposed that the council reject the plan of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company to widen its South Boston freight railway track cut and thus close First Street to traffic. Mayor Curley has favored the petition of the road. Mr. Kenny said if the plan was carried out it would greatly mar that portion of South Boston. The council laid the petition over until the next meeting.

NEW COUNTY SCHOOL TAX FOR ALABAMA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Jefferson County, in which Birmingham is located, is losing no time in taking advantage of the new educational amendment to the State constitution adopted at the election on Nov. 7. The people of this county will be given the opportunity to vote on the 3-mill school tax provision on Feb. 6, 1917, if the plans of the county educational campaign committee are carried out. The new constitutional amendment gives every county in the State the right to levy an additional school tax, and there has been much speculation as to which county would first take advantage of its provisions.

DALLAS ORDINANCE ADOPTED TO STOP USELESS NOISES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—This city has adopted an antinnoise ordinance. Visitors have sometimes called Dallas the noisiest city in the United States, declaring there were more different kinds of useless noises here than in many larger centers.

The new ordinance prohibits the making, or causing to be made, any useless noise in any street, avenue, alley or on any property within the city limits, including the honking of horns, ringing of bells, sounding of gongs and blowing of whistles. The law aims especially to stop unnecessary sounding of signals on automobiles, motorcycles or bicycles. Signals to warn of danger are permitted, but all others are prohibited.

LADIES KENNEL CLUB

The Ladies' Kennel Association held its monthly meeting at the Touraine yesterday. A nominating committee was named as follows: Mrs. S. E. Storer, Mrs. H. S. Baldwin and Mrs. A. B. Carmichael. The second Monday in January is the date set for the annual meeting of the association.

MUNICIPAL DOCK FOR ST. LOUIS IS COMMENCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Work has begun preliminary to the building of the \$300,000 municipal dock in this city along the west bank of the Mississippi River. The construction company which won the contract for placing the structure has started weaving a gigantic plank "mattress" which must be sunk in the river before the piles are driven.

The big "mattress" will be woven of plank instead of willow brush, as has been the custom heretofore. This web of wood will be 80 feet wide and 890 feet long. It will be weighted with stones and sunk in front of the site of the dock to prevent washing away of the river bed. The "mattress" will extend 10 feet inside the piers of the dock, and piles will be driven through it to hold it in place. On the rows of piles will be dumped large quantities of stone as a foundation for the walls of the dock.

The dock will occupy part of a tract of land 5200 feet long and from 150 to 600 feet wide, owned by the city. The "quay walls" will be 890 feet long. The width of the platform will be 26 feet until the hollow back of it is filled, when the total area available for warehouses, tracks and roadways will be 400 by 890 feet.

SOUTHERN COTTON MILL TECHNICIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Cotton mill technicians from eight states attended the semiannual convention of the Southern Textile Association, held in Columbia, Nov. 17 and 18. The annual meeting was held six months ago in Nashville, Tenn. The members of the association are mostly superintendents, overseers, secondhands, engineers, and accountants of cotton mills.

Thorough going compulsory school attendance, if necessary, by Federal enactment, was recommended by Frank E. Heymer, president of the association, in an address at the opening session. The president outlined some of the work of the association from its beginning with eight charter members till now. In reference to the child labor laws, he said:

"The greatest monument child labor leaders and agitators could erect for themselves would be to use all their influence for the enactment of a national compulsory education law."

Then he spoke at length upon the effect of the European war upon trade in America. He said: "I look for a still further increase in the activity of the cotton industry, at least for two years to come, as we must bear in mind that the nations of Europe have a depleted stock and it will take them a year or more to rehabilitate it. We should prepare for the time when competition will again be keen with the continental manufacturers, and if there ever was a time to prepare for this it is now. If there ever was a period in American history when the American manufacturers had unlimited opportunity to succeed it is now."

OFFICIAL KENTUCKY VOTE

FRANKFORT, Ky.—President Wilson's official plurality in Kentucky at the November election was 28,136. The Prohibitionists polled 3036, Progressives 129.

Delicious Sweets for Christmas Week

In most homes the holiday feasts are the big events of the year. All sorts of good things to eat are provided. But the desserts are most eagerly anticipated and most critically judged. On them is lavished the greatest care and skill!

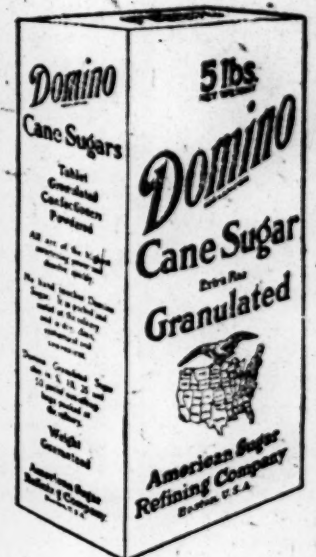
So it is important that only the best quality of cane sugar be used—for sugar is a necessary ingredient of desserts, not only because it makes them so delicious, but also because sugar is, in itself, a wholesome, clean food.



Sold in 5, 10, 25 and 50 lb. cotton bags

Here are a few cakes and candies that are easy to buy or to make—see how good they are when made with Domino Granulated Sugar, Domino Powdered Sugar or Domino Confectioners Sugar.

Fudge, Caramels, Nut Fondant, Angel Cake, Scotch Cookies, Caramel Cake.



Sold in 2 and 5 lb. cartons packed at the refinery

"Sweeten it with Domino"

Granulated, Tablet, Powdered, Confectioners

WASHING, D. C.—The woes and future of oppressed and dependent peoples in Europe were championed here at a conference made up of Albanians, Armenians, Syrians, Russian Jews, Croats, Letts, Lithuanians, Poles, Ukrainians, Slavs, Bohemians and Finns. The speakers, as a rule, urged an American international policy on behalf of these submerged nationalities and that the influence of the United States be exerted in this field after the war.

Dr. Kasimir A. Zurawski of Chicago assailed both Great Britain and Russia, speaking for the Poles, particularly on their discrimination on food importations in favor of Northern France. Miroslav Sishinsky declared the wrongs of the Ukrainians can only be settled on the battlefield. Dr. Samuel Lichner of Chicago spoke for Slovaks. Mrs. Mary Jurgelsonis of Chicago, for the Lithuanians. John Schmidt of Chicago for the Letts. The troubles of the Finns and Bohemians were discussed at a banquet in the evening.

HOME PROGRESS IN NORTH CAROLINA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RALEIGH, N. C.—Statistics show that home economics is rapidly becoming one of the most popular studies with the young women in North Carolina schools. This is true in the larger institutions of learning and also in the rural schools. Men and women in close touch with the home and farm demonstration work in the State believe that an economic revolution is in progress in North Carolina. Dr. J. I. Foust, president of the State Normal and Industrial College, says it is working in every way that presents itself to help forward the movement.

CAR IMPROVEMENT REDUCES PRICE OF ARKANSAS COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Coal prices in Central Arkansas have dropped from \$8 to \$6.50 per ton since the election and likely will go to \$6 soon. Dealers here explain the situation by saying that the jump of \$2 per ton preceding the election was caused by a car shortage. They say that since Nov. 10 hundreds of cars have been coming West and that this has relieved the situation. All coal consumed here comes from the Western Arkansas field.

High prices in other parts of the country are considerably broadening the field of Western Arkansas coal operators. One large concern that has operated for 15 years reports it is shipping to Minnesota and the Dakotas for the first time in history. An operator from the Arkansas anthracite or semi-anthracite field, estimates the production there this year is more than twice as great as last. The output is still comparatively small.

W. E. SWIFT CHOSEN MAYOR OF AUGUSTA

AUGUSTA, Me.—W. E. Swift, Republican, was elected Mayor of Augusta for two years Monday by a plurality of 561 over E. Maynard Thompson, Democrat, and Calvin Carr, Independent. The vote: Swift 1617, Thompson 1056, Carr 22.

The aldermen-elect are Oscar P. Anderson, Virgil E. Troutan, Henry O. Parmenter, J. O. Blanchette, Charles B. Philbrick, Arthur G. Hopkins and Burton Giddings, Republicans, and Amos E. Cunningham, Democrat.

WOMEN'S DRESS SHOP

Fileene's

A little dinner gown that costs but \$15

Developed in heavy crepe de chine combined with transparent Georgette crepe in the same color. Rose, blue, pink, yellow, white, green and gray. Sketched.

Dinner gowns made wholly of Georgette crepe, \$39.50.

Georgette crepe restaurant dresses applied with velvet, \$29.50.

Chiffon velvet dinner gowns, \$75.

Dinner gowns made to order beginning at \$45.



(Fileene's—Mail Orders Filled—Sixth Floor)

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER—BOSTON

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

PORTMANTEAU
THEATER INVITES
AUDIENCE TO ACT

Players and Spectators Cooperate in Performance in Stuart Walker's Traveling Playhouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The haughty Headman had just announced: "Make way for Her Majesty the Queen, and Sir David Little Boy," and the Saturday morning audience at the Thirty-ninth Street Theater was applauding with enthusiasm when Stuart Walker was asked what he thought were the reasons why his Portmanteau Theater was growing in popularity daily. Mr. Walker was removing the costume and paint which for the past half hour had transformed him into the Ballad Singer who sings about the miller and the pigs to the Little Boy tending the lentils. That Little Boy, Gregory Kelly, sat nearby, removing his make-up, and outside stage hands were busy packing up the Portmanteau, for now it has the whole Princess Theater to itself, for performances afternoon and evening.

Mr. Walker's reply to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was practically covered in the interview which appeared in these columns last season, but there were one or two new points of interest in his remarks. "We are succeeding," he began, "because playgoers are beginning to understand what we mean by calling our theater the one that comes to them. More and more they are asserting their eagerness to play with us, and that attitude on their part is essential to our work. We need the response from the audience, their cooperation, their encouragement. When the Headman in the lentil play describes how he turns toward the great crowd and the crowd cheers him, we want to hear the audience applaud, for then we know they are taking part with us."

"Our audiences, too, know—that is, most of them know—that we are trying only to tell them good stories. Somebody has tried to read a moral into 'Nevertheless,' the little play about the brother and sister and the burglar. But I had no moral in mind when I wrote it and I don't see any in it now. Not even with the Lord Dunsany plays are we trying to depict anything symbolical. I have a letter from Lord Dunsany in which he implored us not to let my audiences read symbolism into his plays. In another letter he says he knows more about where the idea for 'The Gods of the Mountain' came from than he does about where the spring comes from. It is a mistake for anybody to read symbolism into anything we are playing. We are telling stories, good stories, for grown-ups as well as children, and remembering that all of us, no matter how grown up, still have something of the child in us."

Mr. Walker might have added that the pieces are put on with the same impulse of bubbling youth with which he wishes them to be received. The writer had stood in the wings as the curtain fell on "Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil," and the company will cover the period from the Revolution to 1850, including scenes from "The Contrast," "André," and "Fanny Hill." Then will follow an interlude with glimpses of Solon Shingle from "The People's Lawyer," "Metamora," Edwin Forrest's great success; Mose, the New York fireman, Rip Van Winkle and Uncle Tom and Little Eva. The second act will cover the frontier period, going west for "Davy Crockett," south for "The Texas Steer" and into the "Shenandoah." This will be followed by Col. Mulberry Sellers, John T. Raymond's part in "The Gilded Age"; W. J. Florence's picture of the Hon. Bartwell Sloat in "The Mighty Dollar"; Snorky, the One-Armed Messenger from Augustin Daly's "Under the Gas Light" and a bit of Harrigan and Hart, probably "The Mulligan Guards." The last act includes scenes from "Shore Acres" and "The Girl With the Green Eyes."

"Margery Daw," written by George D. Parker and produced at the Princess Theater by John Cort, featuring Kathleen MacDonnell, stayed a single week chiefly because it did nothing new to offer. Irvin Cobb, speaking to a class of short story novices the other evening, said there were no new plots under the sun, but that there were plenty of ways in which a new light could be thrown on the old ones, else it were futile to use any at all. Mr. Parker told the old story of the youthful ward who bounced from a convent into the amiable lap of her guardian who, to give her a name, married her in haste, repented at leisure, and then, to send everybody home happy, decided that he really did love her. Miss MacDonnell has much promise as an emotional actress. Her playing of the ward, however, was a thing of jolts and jounces and no depth. She will do better, too, when she gains more voice control.

When you begin to read symbolism into Lord Dunsany's plays you start to drive away from the Portmanteau just the people we wish to attract. We want those people who love to hear the telling of a good story. And we tell that story with a minimum of incidental features which only hamper the flow of the story. Thus you see how futile is a criticism, for instance, that attacks the love scenes of 'The Lady of the Weeping Willow Tree' as not being 'Japanese,' even aside from the fact that many of the lines in those scenes are practically translations from Japanese poetry."

Mr. Walker and his players are

happy because their increasing popularity has made it possible for them to move into the Little Princess Theater for two bills daily. This is an ideal house for the Portmanteau. Its intimate size makes it easier than ever for the audience to play with the actors, without sacrifice of illusory effect. And upon the preservation of the illusion of the plays, Mr. Walker is insistent. Witness the following bit of dialogue that broke into the above quoted paragraphs:

"Oh, Mr. Walker, may I come in?"
"Well, not just yet."
"I'm so sorry. I have three children here who say they just can't go home till they've seen how the Ballad Singer looks off the stage."
"I'm sorry, too. But I'm rubbing the Ballad Singer from my face and I know they will be happier if they go away with the illusion unbroken."

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Apart from "L'Aventurière" at the Théâtre Français, Mme. Bernhardt offers the only new bills in New York this week. Monday, Tuesday, Friday and Saturday matinees she is to play "Hébé," "L'Anglais tel qu'on le Parle," "Du Théâtre au Champ d'Honneur" and "Le Faux Modèle;" Wednesday evening and Thursday matinee and evening "Vitrail," and acts from "Jeanne d'Arc" and "La Dame aux Camélias." For her third and final week, beginning next Monday night, Mme. Bernhardt is to alternate Portia and Shylock in the trial scene of "The Merchant of Venice," and give an act from "L'Aiglon," together with selections from the repertory of the first two weeks.

Stuart Walker moved his Portmanteau Theater from the Thirty-ninth Street Theater to the Princess Monday and is giving a full week's bill. Monday night he presented "The Gods of the Mountain," "The Golden Doom," "The Very Naked Boy," and "Nevertheless." Monday afternoon the bill was Wilde's "Birthday of the Infants," "The Trimple," "Voices," and "Gammer Gurton's Needle." "Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil" and "The Lady of the Weeping Willow Tree" are also included in the week's bills.

Thirty-ninth Street will become even more emphatically the place for discriminating playgoers to frequent next week when Gertrude Kingston's company moves from the Elborough Playhouse to the Maxine Elliott, presenting Shaw's "Great Catherine." Lord Dunsany's "The Queen's Enemies" and the anonymous "Inca of Peru" will be followed by "Gambler's All," Miss Maude Adams in Barrie's "A Kiss for Cinderella" will follow Bernhardt at the Empire on Dec. 25. "Flora Bella" leaves the Forty-fourth Street Saturday night and next Monday the Lasky pictureization of Joan of Arc's life, featuring Geraldine Farrar, will be shown there. Miss Frances Starr comes to the Belasco Theater in "Little Lady in Blue" Dec. 21 and on Dec. 25 Miss Elsie Ferguson will appear at the Hudson as Shirley Kaye.

The American drama matinees will be given Jan. 8 and 9. The first act will cover the period from the Revolution to 1850, including scenes from "The Contrast," "André," and "Fanny Hill." Then will follow an interlude with glimpses of Solon Shingle from "The People's Lawyer," "Metamora," Edwin Forrest's great success; Mose, the New York fireman, Rip Van Winkle and Uncle Tom and Little Eva. The second act will cover the frontier period, going west for "Davy Crockett," south for "The Texas Steer" and into the "Shenandoah." This will be followed by Col. Mulberry Sellers, John T. Raymond's part in "The Gilded Age"; W. J. Florence's picture of the Hon. Bartwell Sloat in "The Mighty Dollar"; Snorky, the One-Armed Messenger from Augustin Daly's "Under the Gas Light" and a bit of Harrigan and Hart, probably "The Mulligan Guards." The last act includes scenes from "Shore Acres" and "The Girl With the Green Eyes."

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AMERICAN NOTES

A. E. Thomas' farce, "Her Husband's Wife," is to be revived by Miss Marie Tempest. George C. Tyler is preparing to present "The Country Cousin," a comedy, by Booth Tarkington and Julian Street, tried out last year under the title of "The Ohio Lady." Mr. Tyler also announces H. B. Warner in "Among Those Present," and "Tomorrow's Child," adapted from Miss Fanny Hurst's story by Miss Harriet Ford.

CHILDREN'S PLAY
PRODUCER TELLS
IDEAS AND AIMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A new production firm has just been formed to specialize in plays for children, and intends to produce under a somewhat different plan from any yet attempted here. Miss Alice Minnie Herts, a member of the firm, which will give a series of holiday matinees at the Cohan & Harris Theater, beginning Dec. 26, said to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"The use of a regular theater for children's plays has many advantages. Children usually enjoy doing something which they consider a grown-up thing. Nine children out of ten would rather go to a real theater and be ushered to their seats by a real usher in buttons and gold braid than go to a miniature house decorated, perhaps, by the bizarre travesty of animal life so often seen in this connection, and be ushered in by a poor copy of Mother Goose or Bo-Peep. Children want to be in the theater very much what grown-ups do—they want to laugh and be amused, they want to be thrilled by a little pleasant suspense, they want to see something that reminds them of something else. They will be amused, thrilled and reminded by different things, of course, from those that amuse, thrill and remind grown-ups, but the result is the same. 'Children, when they play (and a child's play is always dramatic) do not think of themselves as children but as heroes and fairies or kings and pirates. They play that they are grown-up or are doing the grown-up things. Some children's plays have failed because their producers have aimed too low in playing down to the child. The element of motivation, which is important in the grown-up drama, need not be very seriously considered in a play for children."

"The element of suspense, which is very important in a play for children, is one that must be handled somewhat differently from what it would be in a play for adults. Children do not like to hold suspense more than a few minutes at a time, so every situation in a child's play should be resolved within the limits of the scene. Watch a child at play and you will see that he goes rapidly from one mood to another. He will like a theatrical entertainment that does this. What is vaguely termed atmosphere is another valuable element in plays for children."

"In the holiday matinees for children we have sought to present a variety that will please children of varying years and will be not without interest to their elders who accompany them." Miss Katherine Lord and Jacob Heniger are associated in the management of the matinee.

GERMAN NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

BERLIN, Germany.—At the Lessing Theater Ipsen's "Wenn wir Toten erwachen" has been successfully revived after an interval of many years, and at the Deutsche Künstler Theater Herr Barnowsky has also been successful in his revival of Ludwig Thoma's "Moral," which was given at the Lessing Theater some years ago.

The Deutsches Theater is proceeding with the cycle of German plays selected by Herr Reinhardt to illustrate the evolution of German drama since the Sturm und Drang period, and "Tobias Buntschuh," a new play by Carl Hauptmann, is also being rehearsed. In the series of chamber plays given at the theater Herr Reinhardt recently scored one of his many triumphs with the staging of Strindberg's "Gespensersonate," in which Gertrud Eysoldt and Paul Wegener took the leading parts.

In Munich one of the features of the famous series of chamber plays has been the rendering of Rabindranath Tagore's "Chitra." Another has been the performance of Sophocles' "Antigone" with Mary Dietrich in the title role, with which the season opened, while Frank Wedekind's early play, "Der Schnelmalder," and Reinhold Lenz's "Der Engländer," a product of the Sturm und Drang period, have also figured in the series.

Another event in the theatrical world has been Max Grube's production in the Deutsches Schauspielhaus in Hamburg of Schörrhorn's new powerful dramatic poem, "Volk in Not," which has already been played on several occasions in Vienna.

MOTION PICTURES

Essanay is about to release a two-hour film featuring Henry B. Walthall. Miss Nance O'Neil has signed with Mutual. George M. Cohan in "Broadway Jones" is a February release announced by Artcraft. Cecil DeMille is directing it. Fox comedy film releases start Jan. 1. Vitaphone announces E. H. Sothern in "The Man of Mystery" for release Jan. 1. Vitaphone is screening "Money Magic," by Hamlin Garland; "Kitty Mackay," by Miss Catherine Chisholm Cushing, with Miss Lillian Walker; "Arsène Lupin" and "The Hawk," with Earl Williams; and "The Agony Column," by Earl Derr Biggers, with Miss Peggy Hyland and Marc MacDermott. Henry W. Savage has ready a feature film, "Robinson Crusoe," in which the subtitle appears simultaneously with the pictures instead of interchangeably, as is the present custom.

AMERICAN DRAMA
WAYMARKS

"THE OCTOORON" 1859

Pertinent to the observation of American Drama Year, by the Drama League of America and other organizations interested in the art of the theater, is a survey of the history of dramatic art in the United States, as this history has been made by epoch-making plays and by style-establishing producers. The present article considers Dion Boucicault, native of Dublin, Ireland, author at 19 of a famous society comedy, "London Assurance," and author, adaptor or translator of about 400 plays during his 40 years of play-writing.

Dion Boucicault's contribution to the rise of dramatic art in the United States was the instruction his theatrically effective dramas gave to many American writers of plays. He was steeped in the contemporary school of French dramaturgy and brought to the composition of his many plays a sure craftsmanship the American theater had had little inkling of. Bronson Howard, learning his craft also from the French, was his contemporary, and the work of this pair may be said to have marked the beginning and to have impelled the rise of the epoch of American playwriting that culminated at the end of the Nineteenth Century in the plays of James A. Herne and William Gillette.

Boucicault, like several other play-makers who have had an influence in the American theater—Dunlap, Payne, Steele Mackaye, Gillette, Herne and Cohan—was a popular actor. He took the leading roles in a number of his long run plays such as "The Colleen Bawn," "The Shaughraun" and "Arrah Na Pogue." Among his distinctive American plays are "Rip Van Winkle," as rewritten by Boucicault from earlier versions, and used for nearly half a century by Joseph Jefferson; and "The Octoroon." Jefferson's play was laid in the land of legend, though it had a Catskill Mountain village in New York State for local color.

"The Octoroon," however, was of topical interest, being produced just before the Civil War, and dealing ostensibly with a racial problem in the South. So cleverly unpartisan was Boucicault, however, in his handling of the theme; so overwhelmed, indeed, was the faint thesis with sympathetic emotional interest and scenic sentiment, that Southern and Northern actors alike left the theaters wherever it was played praising the entertainment. Whatever convictions Boucicault really had on the subject of human slavery he kept to himself. He used the Negroes purely for comic and sentimental effect, representing them as happy in their loyal service to kindly masters. "The Octoroon" is only superficially a problem play. In essence it is a typical French emotional drama of the period, giving the leading lady opportunity for unlimited expression of unrequited love, and transplanted to a Louisiana scene with appropriate local color.

The heroine is Zoe, an octoroon, beloved by George Peyton, a white youth, and loving him but unable to accept him in marriage because of the law against such unions. In the end, after a flaw has been discovered in her free papers by the heartless villain of the piece, McClosky, and she has been bought in by him at auction, she slays herself, passing George over to Dora, a rival for his affections. Exactly the same scenes and style of emotionalism fill the Parisian drama of the time, as typified in "La Dame aux Camélias" and "Fron-Frou." The main characters are all stereotyped, including the revengeful Indian who finally slays the villain after a long pursuit.

There is freshness today, however, in the care-free Negroes. Something like a character is made of Salem Scudder, a role originally acted by Joseph Jefferson. Scudder is witty and self-deprecating. He walks coolly through the play, sympathizing with the good folk and foiling the villain, and finally fastens on McClosky a crime of which the Indian is accused. It is Scudder's invention, a self-developed photographic plate, ingeniously exposed in his camera during the few moments occupied by McClosky's crime, that turns up as evidence when the Indian is about to be lynched.

This incident of the photographic evidence was Boucicault's big effect in this drama, an effect that had the advantage of topical interest because photography was then just becoming a well-known process. This effect illustrates sharply Boucicault's command of theatrical resource, and is surely what meant more to the success of the play than such familiar elements as the octoroon, the slave auction, the knife duel between the Indian and McClosky, and the spectacular burning of a Mississippi River steamboat.

FUTURE OF LITTLE

THEATER IN DETROIT

DETROIT, Mich.—The Society of Arts and Crafts met with such a response to its program of four short plays recently, with which the society's little theater was opened, that inquiry has begun as to the feasibility of giving regular seasons of little theater productions. The society is now seeking to discover if there is a sufficient demand in the city, outside its own membership and immediate circle of influence, for a permanent little theater.

As director of this work it is proposed to engage Sam Hume, whose well-known, and who not only staged the opening bill, but also fitted up the stage mechanically. It is proposed to give five productions on the following dates: Jan. 5-6, Feb. 14-17, March 17, April 13-14, May 11-12.

LONDON NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

LONDON, England, Nov. 23.—Messrs. Frank Curzon and Gerald du Maurier withdrew "The Old Country" from Wyndham's on Nov. 25, and the theater will remain closed until Wednesday, Dec. 6, when it will reopen with the new play, "London Pride," by Miss Gladys Unger and Mr. Nell Lyons. Messrs. Curzon and du Maurier have decided to give the first performance in the afternoon, and the piece will be played at daily matinees, with evening performances on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Mr. Rudolf Besier's new play "Buxell," having failed to attract, will be withdrawn from the Strand on Nov. 25, and on Nov. 27 Mr. Matheson Lang will once more revive "Mr. Wu," when he will again appear in the name part, supported by Miss Lillian Braithwaite as Mrs. Gregory.

Mr. Arthur Collins, in announcing the title of the Drury Lane pantomime, emphasizes the fact that in calling it "Puss in New Boots," it must be understood that the new version is only based on the original story, and contains many surprises and startling effects. One episode will employ 250 chorus lads, and possibly even a greater number of ballerines. Additional interest is given by the announcement that Miss Madge Titheredge is to play lead, and that Mr. Robert Hale is also a newcomer to the cast.

Mr. Charles Hawtrey has just arranged for a revival of the favorite play, "Where the Rainbow Ends," during the school holidays, and at the Kingsway "Charley's Aunt" will be given from the earlier part of December for some weeks.

At the Kennington, starting on Nov. 27, there will be a three weeks' season of Gilbert and Sullivan opera, when the D'Oyly Carte Company, headed by Mr. Fred Billington, Mr. H. A. Lytton and Mr. Leicester Banks, will play 10 of the favorite operas, including "The Sorcerer."

Mr. Frederick Lonsdale's new musical play announced with the tentative title of "The New Governor" has now been renamed "The Maid of the Mountain," and is to have a six weeks' visit to Manchester, before it comes to Daly's about the middle of February. The music is by Mr. Fraser Simson, the composer of "Bonita." The action of the play is laid in Sardinia. Mr. Arthur Wootton is to play the hero, the leader of a band of freebooters, Miss José Collins will appear as the heroine, Miss Lillian Birtles, Mr. Mark Lester, Mr. Lauri de Frece, and Miss Mabel Sealy are also in the cast.

About the beginning of December Mr. André Charlot's new revue "Change Partners" will be presented at the Comedy. Mr. R. C. Carton has directed and edited the book, which is by several authors, and is divided into two acts and 11 scenes. Messrs. Ivor Novello and Philip Braham have written the score, and there is a special ballet for which Mr. Willie Redstone is responsible. The cast includes Miss John Humphries, Mr. Arthur Hincherton, and Mr. Jack Hurlbert, Miss Phyllis Monkman and Miss Ruby Miller.

Miss Jean Stirling Mackinlay has again taken the Margaret-Morris Theater, Chelsea, for the Christmas holidays, and starts her season of children's matinees on Friday, Dec. 22. Her program will include the fairy play "Snow White and Rose Red," and a new little play adapted from Hans Andersen by Mr. Harcourt Williams. This in addition to old songs and ballads, and acted nursery rhymes. Mr. Kenneth Mackinlay, the chorister boys, and Nellie and Teddie Craig will again assist.

"The Widow's Might," by Leonard Huskinson and Christopher Sandeman is the kind of "light comedy" that provokes a certain amount of amusement. The best of actresses, and Miss Ellis Jeffreys is one of the best, cannot do more than display all the clever tricks of a long experience has taught her. Occasionally there is a neat line, aptly given. But for the most part the fun is in threadbare-dreary jokes made by silly men and silly women. However, apart from the play, everything at the Haymarket Theater is of the best, and if the laughter was not hearty, it was pretty constant. So perhaps there may be a moderate success for a comedy that depends entirely on the excellence of its acting.

KANSAS OFFERS FILM

THEATERS MUSIC AID

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

TOPEKA, Kan.—The thousands of moving picture theater patrons in Kansas are to have selected music to accompany their photo plays. The State of Kansas is prepared to offer to theater managers of the State a musical library that will fit the pictures.

There is nearly as much reason for censoring the music in the picture as there is in censoring the pictures, said Prof. F. A. Beach, head of the music department of the State Normal School. "Some of the music furnished photo-play patrons is disgraceful. What we propose to do is to arrange a moving picture music exchange here at the normal school. We will ask the film exchanges to furnish us in advance with a synopsis of their releases and then make up a musical program suitable for that film or set of films and offer this program to the show managers who will use the film. We will furnish these programs free. We will do more. We will supply the music scores for a small sum, just enough to pay the expenses of the department and maintain the music."

PORTMANTEAU GIVES
JAPANESE FANTASY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Stuart Walker's Portmanteau Theater in the second bill of its season at the Thirty-ninth Street Theater, New York City, presenting "The Golden Doom," by Lord Dunsany, and "The Lady of the Weeping Willow Tree," afternoon of Dec. 4.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"The Golden Doom," the second of three pieces by Lord Dunsany, Mr. Walker is producing this season, fell from a place of first importance on this program for several reasons. Whatever may be its intrinsic value, and a first hearing sets that value much below the worth of "The Gods of the Mountain," it was played only indifferently well, set in a scene not at all up to Mr. Zimmerer's usual mark, and lighted only in a dull sort of fashion. Lord Dunsany's little argument against pride was therefore not set forth with maximum strength. And yet it is not the Portmanteau's fault if the story of the King who only with reluctance sacrificed his crown and scepter to appease the star gods does not possess an appeal so deep and so extraordinary as the appeal of "The Gods of the Mountain." There is no moment in "The Golden Doom" to match that when the presumptuous band of beggars slowly turns to green stone.

Then, too, "The Golden Doom" ranked second on this bill because "The Lady of the Weeping Willow Tree" was far and away first. Mr. Holtland was happier in raising a glorified Japanese print for the background of the exterior of Obasa-San's house than Mr. Zimmerer was in his laborious construction of the tawdry and not great door of the King's house in Zericon. McKay Morris found the grotesque strides, posing and facial expression of the Gaki of Kokoru cut much closer to his ability than the King whose pride he never fully visualized. And there was Florence Wollerssen's Obasa-San, the bent and broken "grandmother" to whom love finally came to stay. This acting, and that of Mr. Morris rank high in the season's list.

The legend of the terrible Gaki who fed on human misery and whose power at last faded before the perfect faith of love lost a little in the presence of Miss Winston and Gregory Kelly. They are capable enough, and amusing enough in "Nevertheless," and Mr. Kelly is most adequate as the boy in "Six Who Pass While the Lentils Boil." But neither seems to get inside Aoyagi and Riki. There is not enough background to the Aoyagi to make up for the thinness of many of his lines. And there is no reason why, just because he was a poet, Riki had to play tunes on his piping voice. There are some juvenile parts Mr. Kelly plays with something akin to perfection. He lacks either the ability or the requisite rehearsing to make this Riki real.

"The Very Naked Boy" is an amusing trifle, in which Dorothea Carothers seems to find it quite easy to show us a coquettish young girl wheeling a proposal out of a very jealous wooer.

ACTORS OF AMERICA
HONOR BERNHARDT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The actors of America paid tribute to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt at the Empire Theater last Friday afternoon. While she was bowing gracious acknowledgment of the applause which her delineation of the part of Hébé had aroused, John Drew came on the stage and presented her with a bronze statuette of the actress in the character of the Queen in "Ruy Blas." The model was cast from the original made by Henry H. Kitson in 1879.

In his speech Mr. Drew, dean of American actors, said that when they thought of Bernhardt they thought of France. That was the keynote of the afternoon. When Hébé first withheld her son from battling with Achilles and finally, for the sake of her country gave him up to a war fought for its honor, the audience forgot for a moment that this was Bernhardt, and saw indomitable France there offering the sacrifice of her all for what she believed to be the right. It was so, too, when in "Du Théâtre au Champ d'Honneur," she grasped the tricolor to her lips with a cry of exultation. This was France herself facing all the world with an affection for suffering could shake. Here her recitation of Victor Hugo's "Patrie" aroused the audience to a pitch of enthusiasm rarely equaled in the theater. Tears were plentiful all over. Even the poignant final scene from "Camille," which closed the matinee, could not lessen the strength of the great actress' appeal to the patriotism of her followers. Her voice, carried on by the same enthusiasm, almost equaled its old-time fervor, and it ignited a bit of fire in the hearts of all who listened, a warmth that flamed forth for France.

ST. LOUIS (MO.) LITTLE THEATRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The Little Playhouse Company gave three performances as its second fortnightly program of the season. The bill includes "The Florist's Shop," a frivolous comedy; "Duty," a hilarious Irish skit, in which Miss Agnes Scott had an opportunity to show her ability as a comedienne; and "Good News," a strong drama. The plays were pronounced worth while and well produced by spectators and reviewers. L'Estrange Millman had opportunity to show his versatility in the three plays.

OTIS SKINNER IN
"MISTER ANTONIO"
AT THE COLONIAL

Otis Skinner in "Mister Antonio," comedy in four acts by Booth Tarkington, presented by Charles Frohman Corporation for the first time in Boston at the Colonial Theater, evening of Dec. 11, 1914.

The cast of the European Cafe. John McCabe Pearl Agnes Marc Antonio Camaradonio Mr. Skinner Joe Robert Harrison June Ramsey Eleanor Woodruff George Riddle Walter F. Scott Minnie Riddle Sue Ann Wilson Avalonia Jorney Frances Landy Earl Patterson McNutt Mrs. Jorney Louise Symeth Milton Jorney Joseph Brennan Rev. Jesse Walpole Ernest A. Elton Mrs. Walpole Jessie Crommette

In Mister Antonio Mr. Skinner has one of the full-flavored romantic characters which he likes so well, and which he, probably alone on the American stage, can act well. Tony is a hurdygurdy man of a most glorified sort, a medieval troubadour dropped down into the hard realism of Twentieth Century New York. Winters he keeps a flower shop in the city, but when spring comes around he starts out over the road with his donkey-drawn music box and spends the whole summer dispensing hymns and popular airs. As he goes he sings snatches of the operas he hears in the winter from the top gallery of the Metropolitan, and performs what kindly acts he can along the way. Some what ruefully Tony explains that he plays the good Samaritan at the command of a little boss inside him, call it his heart if you wish. If he has a chance to help somebody in trouble and does not help, the little boss won't let him sleep at night. Thus it was he came to help the Mayor of Avalonia, Pa., whom Tony found in a cheap New York café the morning after a degrading night.

Coming to Avalonia on his journey Tony finds this same Mayor about to drive away from the town in disgrace a servant girl whose only fault was that she had gone to a dance or two at a questionable resort out of sheer loneliness. Tony uses the New York experience of the Mayor's as a whip to protect the girl. At the end of a busy day the girl goes away with Tony to be his wife. Mr. Tarkington's characterization of Tony is vivid.

The distinction of the piece is Mr. Skinner's finely imagined impersonation. The defects are the conventional characters with which Tony is surrounded, characters which are little more than foils for him. There is unpleasant local color in the first act, which passes in a saloon, and much threadbare satire of village Pharisaism in the remaining three acts. Unconvincing, because inhuman, is the arbitrary manipulation of fate, the actor of the Mayor. The joy of the play is Tony. "Mister Antonio" becomes a delight each time Mr. Skinner comes on the stage; and something of a bore each time he goes off.

Happily for the chances of this play, Mr. Skinner leaves the stage only briefly once he comes on in each act. Reasons for the sagging of interest the moment he disappears must be sought outside the usual cause for dull spots in plays written around stars, for Mr. Skinner is an artist too honest and unselfish to require everybody in his support to be colorless that his acting may seem the more colorful. The mere fact that a role is conventional is not a sufficient excuse for an actor being steadily conventional, as most of Mr. Skinner's supporting players were last evening. Miss Woodruff played the servant girl with touching simplicity and Miss Symeth managed to project the sketchy role of the mayor's wife by force of individual distinction. Miss Crommette, too, made something out of almost nothing. These effective, if faint, bits were the result of definite talent showing through a veil of conventional stage direction.

The players not possessed of positive talent of the sort suitable to the naturalistic stage of today gave false performances, where they might have been truthful under a producer seeking to project human nature over the footlights instead of such mechanical effects as studied poses, manipulated vocal slides, and other conventional tricks out of the old theatrical rag-bag. The whole play is staged in a hard, dry style unadapted both to American temperament and to such romantic melodrama as "Mister Antonio."

Mr. Skinner is a stage director of taste and resources, and knows American life. He himself would have been the ideal producer, but doubtless needed all his time to work out the details of his extraordinary impersonation of Tony. He makes his audience believe in Tony, love him, laugh with him, think with him, imagine with him. For Mr. Skinner is master of the little known art today of acting that responds to the audience. Most of what passes today for acting is simply the audience responding to the actor. That is mere stage routine. Only when the response is reciprocal does acting become art. Mr. Skinner's impersonation soars gorgeously, supported by the sympathetic and amused response of the audience to the warm humanism that pours music into his voice and to the Shakespearean feeling for romance that makes his witty and intellectual thinking so intensely varied.

ROCKPORT LITTLE THEATRE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ROCKPORT, Ind.—This city now has a Little Theater Society, which gave its first performance at the Auditorium Nov. 25. "A Night With Indiana Authors" was presented. This was dramatized by Mrs. Kate Miller Rabb of Indianapolis, who was a guest of the society.

HANDWRITING IN BOSTON SCHOOLS SAID TO ADVANCE

Recent Exhibit Compared With One of Nine Years Ago Shows Marked Contrast

In a circular issued by the School Committee handwriting in the public schools of Boston is declared to be greatly in advance of what it ever was before in the history of the schools. This is one of the several fundamental subjects upon which particular attention has been placed in the last four years.

While the superintendent of schools, Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, has been greatly interested in industrial education, continuation schools and development along other lines, he never has ceased to emphasize the need for better, stronger teaching in the so-called three Rs. These are the trunk of the educational tree, and must be sound, he insists, otherwise the branches, or newer forms of education, will be unsatisfactory.

Ten years ago the school system was teaching the vertical system of penmanship. Shortly afterwards it was seen that, although the penmanship was particularly legible, it did not allow reasonable speed or permit of a comfortable position on the part of the pupil while writing. The vertical system of penmanship has been supplanted by a slant system, which makes it possible for a child to write without putting himself into a cramped position; is a kind of handwriting which the children can write with reasonable speed; and is a handwriting which pupils are likely to retain when they reach manhood and womanhood.

At a penmanship exhibit recently held at the Everett School a portion of the exhibit was devoted to a comparison of the best specimens of handwriting which were collected in Boston for exhibit at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907 and the best specimens of handwriting at the present time. A great contrast was shown overwhelmingly in favor of the work of the present day.

Another feature of the exhibit showed that there is more interest among teachers and pupils on the subject of penmanship than ever before. The practice has existed for some time in the Boston schools of awarding pins and certificates for the completion of a satisfactory manner of the required number of drill exercises in penmanship. Many more pins and certificates have been issued during the school year 1915-16 than were issued in the seven preceding years during which such pins were issued.

The work is under the direction of Assistant Superintendent Rafter.

MANY ART WORKS AT ALLIED BAZAAR

Painters, sculptors, etchers and artists have donated several hundred works to the Allied Bazaar, now being held in Mechanics Building, to be sold in the picturesque booth known as the Atelier. None of the works are being raffled, and all are reasonably priced. One section is given over to Louis Raemaekers' war cartoons in large variety. These are similar to those recently shown in Copley Hall.

A large pen-and-ink drawing by Charles Dana Gibson, two beautifully drawn cartoons by E. H. Blashfield for his mural decorations in the Iowa State Capitol, a handsome water color by Jules Guerin in his individual style, a spring picture by Ben Foster, two little sunsets and a flower study by Wilton Lockwood, a representative Frank W. Benson oil, a Louis Kronberg ballet girl pastel, a gay bench scene by Sheldon Penney, a carved and colored wood decoration by William L. Foster, a winter scene by Dodge MacKnight, a bas-relief sketch of George T. Brewster by Augustus St. Gaudens, a pastel by T. W. Dewing, a glimpse of the Grand Canyon by Elliott Daingerfield, three water colors made in the war zone by Aston Knight, illustrations by Elizabeth Shippen Green Elliott, a mountain picture by George H. Halliwell, and a charming study of two little girls sorting wild flowers, by F. Luis Mora, are among the high lights of the show.

Other artists represented are William H. Hyde, Miss Mary Green Blumenschein, Bela Pratt, Cyrus E. Dallin, Franklin Booth, Abbott Thayer, Charles Curran, Ross Turner, Henry O. Walker, Sherry E. Fry, Sergeant Kendall, H. Winthrop Peirce, Edmund H. Garrett, Abbott Graves, Colin Campbell Cooper, W. B. Johnston and Charles Hopkins. Philip Little contributed a large number of his latest etchings. George Bellows gave a lithograph. A large Lucien Jonas war lithograph stands out among the prints. Other etchings include an early work by J. Alden Weir, a Childie Hassam, and works by Lewis E. Smith, William M. Paxton, Charles H. Woodbury, Seymour Haden and George T. Ploman. Mr. Ploman, at 4 and 8 p. m. daily during the bazaar, will illustrate the processes of etching in the Atelier. There is also art interest in the poster displays in several other booths, and in the various paintings displayed in the British Imperial relief booth.

AT THE THEATERS

Boston Opera House—Spectacle, 8. Colonial—Otis Skinner, 8:15. Copley—"The Admirable Crichton," 8:10. Keith's—Vandeville, 7:45. Majestic—"Bunker Bean," 8:15. Park Square—"The Great Lover," 8:15. Plymouth—"Somebody's Luggage," 8:15. Shubert—"You're in Love," 8:20. Tremont—"Betty," musical comedy, 8. Wilbur—"The Cinderella Man," 8:15. Mattinee—Daily at Keith's, 1:45; Boston Opera House, 2. Wednesday and Saturday at Wilbur, Colonial, Majestic, Shubert, Park Square, Tremont, 2:15. Thursday and Saturday at the Plymouth, 2:15; Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at the Copley, 2:15.

REAL ESTATE

Dorchester property has been a great favorite among a large variety of home seekers for several years past, in all the way from single houses with spacious lawns to the modern apartment house. Many reasons have been offered the public in improvements and transportation facilities, that have appealed to their growing population, and yet there is an immense territory to draw upon that keeps it very active.

A large investment property was purchased at 1111 Blue Hill Avenue, corner of Wilcock Street, Dorchester, by Dorothea Champagne, consisting of a brick double apartment house and 6400 square feet of land. The property is assessed in the name of Ernest J. Pahitz for \$31,600, of which \$2600 applies on the land.

SALE OF SOUTH END ESTATE
An improved property has been conveyed by Thomas M. Smith to Lillian Finkelstein, consisting of a three-story and basement brick dwelling, together with 1200 square feet of land, located 668 Harrison Avenue near East Dedham Street, South End. The estate is taxed on \$6000 and \$2100 of that amount is land value.

BUILDING NOTICES
Among the most important permits issued today and posted in the office of Commissioner O'Hearn were the following to construct, alter or repair buildings. The location, owner, architect and nature of the work are given in the order published:

Northampton St., 255-57, Ward 7; P. J. Cronin, Dillaby Fireproofing Co.; brick garage.
Hyde Park Ave., 962, Ward 24; Max Demark, J. C. Pettigill; frame storage.
Dorchester Ave., 191-95, Ward 17; W. P. Whittemore; frame grain shed.
Hewlett St., 102 rear, Ward 23; Eliza T. Blake; frame garage.
Shawmut Ave., 295-297; Ward 6; Jacob Spear; alter store and dwelling.
Winthrop St., 6, Ward 2; F. Belmonte, F. A. Norcross; alter tenements.
Richmond St., 139-145, Ward 5; Geo. Timm; alter mercantile.
Beverly St., 121, and 200 Causeway St., Ward 5; Lovejoy Wharf Trust, S. R. Codman; alter warehouse.

FLOUR MARKET IS FLUCTUATING

Following an eight cent drop in wheat at Chicago today the Boston flour market is fluctuating with wholesale quotations considerably lower than yesterday. Reports of a peace proposition from Germany are said to be responsible for the uneasy market, which dropped 10 cents only to recover two cents within an hour. The wholesale prices are slightly lower than last week and retail flour is about the same with a drop expected in a week or 10 days.

The visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in the United States Dec. 9 this year is greater than the supply at the same time last year. Figures for 1916 are 59,186,000 bushels of wheat; 3,373,000 bushels of corn; and 49,470,000 bushels of oats as against 46,024,000 bushels of wheat Dec. 9, 1915; 5,181,000 bushels of corn and 20,054,000 bushels of oats. The local supply of grain in public elevators was greater Monday than for the same date last year. This year's figures are 523,170 bushels of wheat; 481,280 bushels of corn and 932,962 bushels of oats in comparison with 1,100,202 bushels of wheat; no bushels of corn and 146,722 bushels of oats.

RAILROAD POINTS

Raymond & Whitcomb's California tourists occupy special Pullman equipment attached to the Boston & Albany road's Wolverine from South Station this afternoon.

The Adams Express Company has doubled the office working force at South Station on account of heavy west-bound business.

The freight department of the New Haven floated a special fruit train from the United Fruit Company wharf, Atlantic Avenue, this morning, destined to Western New England points.

The car department of the New Haven is assembling baggage cars at all college towns on the system to take care of holiday student baggage. J. H. Marcy, superintendent of dining car service, Boston & Albany Railway at South Station, has 12 dining cars doubling the road today on account of heavy extra business.

Allen McIver, superintendent of power house, Boston Terminal Company, is charging four gas buoys for the United States Government at the South Station plant.

The Boston & Maine private car 999, occupied by Robert Carpenter and party, arrived at North Station this morning en route from Wolfeboro, N. H.

The operating department of the Boston & Albany furnished special service from the South Station to Beacon Park engine house today for the auditor's supplies.

The passenger department of the Fitchburg furnished extra cars from North Station last evening for a large party of White Star line immigrants en route to the Northwest via Chicago.

SACRAMENTO ADOPTS NEW PLAN ON DEPOTS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Instead of working for a union depot, the Chamber of Commerce committee will appear at the coming session of the State Railway Commission to be held here on Dec. 12, and make presentation of facts touching on the plan to secure a new Southern Pacific depot for Sacramento, says the Union. The committee decided to urge the city commissioners to fulfill the contract made by the city with the Southern Pacific company 12 years ago to park the two half blocks located between Third and Fifth streets, north of I Street, which are a part of the fill made by the Southern Pacific company when Chino Slough was blotted off the city map.

MR. POWERS IN FARCE, SOMEBODY'S LUGGAGE

James T. Powers in "Somebody's Luggage," farce by Mark E. Swan from the novel by F. J. Randall, presented by the Modern Stage for the first time in Boston at the Plymouth Theater, evening of Dec. 11, 1916. The cast: Walter Owen, Harold Christie, Ellison Griffin, Homer Granville, Henry Crawford, Bell Trenton, Caroline Parfitt, Grace Hampton, Alfred Hopper, James T. Powers, Susan, Georgia Bryton, Fisher, Lionel Belmont, Charles Ketchum, Frank Farrington, Enid Irving, Evelyn Varden.

Mr. Powers' reappearance in Boston, this time in farce, was attended by difficulties with his luggage. There were "complications," to use a term of the same model as Mr. Powers' vehicle—1880 or thereabouts. In one respect it was up to date—in the first act, on the "ocean wave," the wave was shown, thanks to the "movies"—and with extraordinary illusion. On the way to Calais some of the characters explain the plot to each other, the audience meanwhile going courteously about its business of discussing various things sotto voce, so as not to disturb the actors. Mr. Powers enters soon, however, and the author exits, to the great advantage of the play. There are genuinely funny incidents in this act, for instance, the combat with the complicated steamer chair puzzle.

The cast is transported to Chelsea. Then follow two acts of mistaken identity, lapse of memory, and various other devices which even the much derided "movies" seem at last to self-respect to avail themselves of.

Mr. Powers is kept constantly in the foreground, however, and saves the day for a dull author and a tasteless producer. It is a personal triumph that his part alone seemed touched with any human quality. The good lines all fell to his lot, and it is to be suspected that he had much to do with there being any good lines. But there was the sassy weight of the play against him always. Disagreeable things were happening or threatening at all times. No one ever made good force on that model. Mr. Powers is not good in scenes designed to arouse thoughtless laughter through the exhibition of ineptitude. One use of an artistic censor would be to bar such stuff from the theater. Lionel Belmont and Evelyn Varden have distinction in an otherwise mediocre cast.

HARPSICHORD MUSIC GIVEN BY MR. MASON

A concert of old French music under direction of Stuart Mason brought a large audience to Recital Hall of the New England Conservatory last evening. Much of the program centered around an old harpsichord in which the conductor followed the Eighteenth Century method of fingering. Opera music of Grétry was presented by Miss Edith M. Woodman, who sang arias from "Les Deux Aïeuses" and "Le Tableau Parant." Other selections were: Jean Philippe Rameau, concerto No. 4 in B flat major for harpsichord, violin and viola; Du Val, sonata in A major for violin with harpsichord accompaniment; Couperin, "La tendre Nanette"; Daquin, "Le coucou"; Couperin, sarabande; Michel de Montéclair, "Les Fêtes de l'Été"; André Destouches, "Amadis de Grèce"; J. Aubert, "La Reine de Perse"; Gossec, "Rosine"; Mousign, rigaudon from "La Reine de Golconde."

Assisting Mr. Mason were the following: Violins—William F. Deisinger, John W. Dickinson, John D. Murray; Ignace Nowicki; violas, Lillian M. Owens, Paul T. White; violoncellos, B. Lucille Quimby, Adolph H. Vogel Jr.; contrabass, Herman P. Liehr; flute, Frank W. Asper.

BOSTON NOTES

Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton," one of the two best-liked pieces of the Jewett Players' season, was revived last evening at the Copley to a large, pleased house.

Officers of the State Federation of Women's Clubs and of many women's clubs in Greater Boston are to be present this evening when Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney, State president, is to speak on "The Value of the Repertory Theater to the Community." Next week the program will comprise four one-act plays, "The Morning After the Night Before," "The Chance," "The Ghost of Jerry Bundler" and "A Christmas Carol."

"Peg o' My Heart" returns to the Castle Square Theater next Monday evening for a two weeks' engagement.

Dec. 25 "Pollyanna" comes to the Hollis, Wilde's "An Ideal Husband" will be put on by the Jewett Players at the Copley, "The Passing Show of 1916" will come to the Shubert and "Chin-Chin" with Montgomery and Stone will come to the Tremont.

Jan. 1 will be a date to remember along with the opening nights of the Tree and Bernhardt Boston engagements this season, for on that date Miss Grace George with her Playhouse company comes to the Plymouth Theater for an engagement opening with Bernard Shaw's "Major Barbara," a comedy about cannon manufacturing and poverty that has never been played in Boston.

TERCENTENARY RESOLUTIONS

Resolutions based on recommendations read by Walter Gilman Page at a meeting of the advisory committee on cooperation in patriotic work yesterday, in which objections are made to any commemoration of the Pilgrim tercentenary which in commercial spirit would resemble such exhibitions as have been held in the United States during the last 40 years, are to be drawn up and submitted to the Governor and various patriotic bodies. A committee on resolutions was selected by Asa P. French, permanent chairman of the committee.

PROSPECTORS TO BE TOLD ALL ABOUT MINING

Series of Free Lectures in Denver Will Cover All Phases of Mineral Hunting, Analysis, Value and Reduction of Ores

DENVER, Col.—Preparation for the instruction of prospectors in the third winter course of free lectures and laboratory work has begun at the School of Mines, with the anticipation of the largest registration of men in the history of the work, says the Times. The course will extend from Feb. 5 until March 3, a shortening of one week, but with an extension of the hours of study so that the prospectors will be occupied all day at the school instead of, as heretofore, only in the morning.

"The course will be of the most practical nature," says the school bulletin announcing the opening, "and will comprise instruction in mineralogy, common minerals and rocks, elementary chemistry, rules of ore dressing, assaying, the more common metallurgical processes, methods of valuing, buying and selling ore, placer and lode mining, location of mining claims, and safety engineering. They will be given by regular members of the faculty and consist of lectures supplemented by laboratory demonstrations."

Professors Patton and Ziegler have been assigned to the presentation of oratory practice, in connection with the study of common rocks and minerals. Tungsten, molybdenum and other of the rare ores will be considered.

Professor Patton will develop this work with an eight hour course in geological features, tracing the origin and manner of occurrence of deposits, structural features of mining, faults, folds, strikes, dips and the mutual relationship of rock masses.

Professors Young and Haldane will have charge of the department of metallurgy which will be given in two divisions. The first division of eight lectures by Professor Haldane will cover sampling methods of mines, mills and smelters, methods for common ore assaying, determination of ore values from assay and analysis, buying and selling of ores, value of ore to a producer and simple tests for prospectors.

In the second division of 12 lectures Professor Young will discuss crushing, classification, concentrating by wet, dry concentration, amalgamation, flotation, electrostatic and magnetic separation, determination of percentage of extraction, cyanide process, leaching for copper and zinc, smelting lead and copper ores and simple treatment plant for prospectors.

Placer mining will be presented by Professor Wolf in a four-hour course. Professor Wolf, in an eight-hour course, will also give instructions in methods of acquiring titles, practical methods of locating and surveying mineral lands, preparation and filing of documents used in acquiring title to lode and placer claims, mill and tunnel sites, timber, stone and coal lands and water rights. Mining laws will be explained. Lode mining will be developed in an eight-hour course devoted to surface prospecting methods and equipment, opening and developing of prospects, mine sampling and dump sampling.

Professor Roberts will give a thorough course in mine safety engineering, including the use and handling of explosives.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The naval stores market presents the same quiet appearance which had been expected incident to the approach of the inventory period. There is no change in spirits of turpentine which are held at 53 cents a gallon. Some of the large paint and varnish factories are soon expected to close down for repairs, says the New York Commercial.

Rosins—The market for common strained rosins eased off slightly yesterday on account of quiet business locally. The southern markets appear to be well sustained under fairly active demand. Further export requirements are expected to be large, and this is regarded as a bullish factor in the situation.

These quotations are in graded rosins per barrel ex-yard New York: Graded B \$6.65, D \$6.70, E \$6.80, F \$6.85, G \$6.85, H \$6.90, I \$6.95, K \$7, M \$7.20, N \$7.35, WG \$7.75, WW \$7.85. Tar and Pitch—The scarcity in spot tar is unrelieved and the market continues firm. Kiln-burned grades were being held on the basis of \$8 per barrel and retort tar at \$8.25@8.50. Finest grades of pine pitch are held at \$4.75 per barrel, while other grades of pine pitch are offered at \$4@4.25 a barrel.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—Monday's naval stores market: Spirits turpentine firm at 51c; sales 368 barrels. Rosin firm; sales 1085. WW \$7.20, WG \$7, N \$6.80, @6.85, M \$6.40@6.50, K \$6.30, I, H, @6.25, G, F, \$6.20, E \$6.15, D \$6.15, B \$6.15.

MIDDLESEX BAR ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the Middlesex Bar Association in the East Cambridge Courthouse yesterday Charles N. Harris of Winchester and Frank M. Sawtell of Malden were re-elected secretary and treasurer. At an adjourned meeting, Jan. 8, a president, two vice-presidents and five members of the council will be elected. President Robert P. Clapp of Lexington will not run again.

OSCAR SEAGLE IN PROGRAM OF SONGS

Oscar Seagle, Baritone—Song recital in Jordan Hall, with Henri Doering playing the piano accompaniments; afterwards, Dec. 11, The program: "Belli occhi lucenti," Andrea Falconieri; "Nos premiers amours," Nicolo-Issouard; "L'amour de moi," "Tambourin" and "Chanson d'un manager," Old French; "Lament Provençale," Paladilhe; "Clair de lune," Szale; "Recueillement," Debussy; "L'âme blanc," Hue; "Chanson de la puce," Moussorgsky; "Aïte Liebe" and "Botschaft," Brahms; "Wenn du, mein Liebster, steigst zum Himmel auf," Wolf; "Nachtigall," Brahms; "Ash Grove," Old Welsh; "Ballad" and "Would God I Were the Tender Apple-Blossom," Old Irish; "Thus Wisdom Sings" and "The Joyous Wanderer," Horsman.

Mr. Seagle is the last artist in the world whom a student of singing should imitate, particularly in the matter of platform approach. He is an extreme individualist, expressing his own ideas only, making no accommodation of his thinking to that of his house. He treats his work wholly in the light of an exhibition. He spreads out his goods in the manner of a journeyman salesman, confident, apparently, that he has a later, better and more attractive line than any competitor; never, it would seem, deeming it necessary to take his audience into partnership in the business of interpretation.

And yet this baritone is one whom every student would do well to hear, because he can illustrate more points of proper technique and give more enlightenment on the question of vocal command than a dozen ordinary recital performers. Having an individualist's will, supplemented by talent for investigation and patience for testing and applying whatever he learns, he has got about as firm a control of the mechanics of singing as can easily be imagined of anybody not an Italian or a Frenchman.

He can produce tone of all kinds and grades, sweet or harsh, loud or soft, as he proved in the song of Mephistopheles by Moussorgsky. He can speak words with any degree of distinctness and emphasis, articulating them with a schoolmaster's precision, as in his Welsh song of the "Ash Grove," or just making them a succession of vowels hung on slender, all but breaking consonantal thread, as in his songs in German by Brahms and Wolf.

In fact, everything goes smoothly, even brilliantly, as far as vocal craftsmanship is concerned, when this artist performs. Listeners, nevertheless, are compelled to wonder where their thinking and aspiration enter in, and to doubt whether there is any message in it at all for them beyond a splendid musical lesson. Is the singer a sentimentalist? Is he a humorist? These questions and many others that bear on the interpretive side of the case do not significantly arise.

FRENCH PLAYERS VISIT PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Two plays were presented by members of the Théâtre Français des États-Unis at the Little Theater on Wednesday afternoon and evening. The afternoon performance was "L'Avanturière," by Emile Augier, a costume piece of the Sixteenth Century. In the evening the company gave a modern comedy by Alfred Capus, "Notre Jeunesse."

"L'Avanturière" is in verse, and the demands it makes on its interpreters are considerable. The play deals with the love affair of a Count Monte-Prade, who is old and sentimental, and a beautiful adventuress, Clorinde.

The performance was an enjoyable one throughout, even those who could not follow the lines as rendered in French being well repaid for their attendance in the excellent acting displayed. Edouard Cassin as Fabrice, the prodigal; Pierre Mindaist as the count; Robert Tournier as the brother of the adventuress; Yvonne Mirval as Clorinde and Paulette Nolzeux as Cello, all appeared to excellent advantage.

M. Capus' comedy, which is a series of complications growing out of the dominance of parents over their grown children, was also well presented with M. Cassin in the part of Lucien Briant and Mlle. Dione as his wife. The engagement was for one day only and was made possible through the efforts of the Philadelphia French Play Committee. Both performances were well attended and augur well for further visits of the company.

GEORGIA COLLEGE MILITARY UNIT

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga.—The Georgia Military College has been designated by President Wilson an infantry unit of the junior division reserve officers training corps, says a special to the Atlantic Constitution. The selection of the college for this honor gives to the school the highest recognition possible from the National Government and places the college in the forefront as a military school in the South.

It will be necessary for the college, under the new conditions, to devote a given time each week to special military training, and after two years in the military department students will be given certain emoluments. The men will be allowed, after the definite training, to go with expenses paid and furnished with uniforms to the United States training camps in the summer, where officers for the regular army are developed and from which appointments to the regular army will be made.

SALVATION ARMY PLANS

Colonel Gifford of the Salvation Army announces that the organization hopes to feed 10,000 persons in Boston on Christmas Day. In addition it is planned to distribute toys among 4000 children. He already has begun arrangements for obtaining the food.

Administrator's Sale of FINE CLOCKS

In order to promptly settle estate of F. W. B. Pratt we are offering at retail this jobber's stock of



HALL CLOCKS
MANTEL CHIMES
CRYSTAL CLOCKS
FOLDING CLOCKS
OFFICE CLOCKS
HOUSE CLOCKS

At Extremely Low Prices

Also a very large variety of widely varying Clocks of every description, from a low-priced Alarm to the most expensive Chimes, at prices to cause immediate sales.

Dan'l Pratt's Son
55 Franklin Street
BOSTON

SHIPPING NEWS

Copies of the annual report of the United States Coastguard service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, were received here today. The report shows that the service now has 23 cruising cutters, 24 harbor cutters and 279 stations. During the last fiscal year, 30 derelicts were removed or destroyed, and 1216 persons rescued. The use of aeroplanes to carry a life to a vessel when it is far off shore is recommended.

Capt. Everett C. Boyd began duty as boarding officer for the customs today, replacing Capt. William Kilner, who has been granted four days' leave. Captain Boyd works 24 hours in succession, alternating with Maj. D. H. L. Gleason.

The Yarmouth liner Prince George sailed today for Yarmouth, N. S., in place of the steamer Prince Arthur, and the latter boat is at East Boston for its annual overhauling and repairs. The Prince George is understood to be assigned to the service for the winter and the Boston also will operate on that route as soon as repairs are completed.

Bringing 10,000 hides, 30,000 bags of quebracho wood, and more than 1000 bags of wool, the American steamer Munabro, Capt. James Dalton, reached National Dock, East Boston, today, from Buenos Aires, completing a 27-day passage. Officers reporting a 27-day passage. Officers reported seasonable conditions at sea. The vessel is a new boat built at Newport News this year, and is on its initial trip.

News was received at the fish pier today of the sailing from Gloucester of the schooner Titania, Capt. Roderick McNeil, for Cape Town, Africa, for a mackerel fishing trip. It is the first time in many years that such a trip has been undertaken, the former attempt being the schooner Alice, of Provincetown, which resulted in several thousand barrels of Bulls Eye mackerel being sent to Boston and Gloucester.

With 25,000 pounds fresh fish that was not marketable here, the schooner Laverna arrived at Gloucester today and sold the fish for curing. Boston dealers did not want the fish, as it was said to be old. High prices are paid in Gloucester for fish to salt because of the scarcity of salt fish. The Laverna also had 15,000 pounds of salt fish. Gill netters arriving there had 200,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock.

Wholesale prices of fresh ground-fish at South Boston today were: Haddock, \$6@7 per hundredweight; steak cod, \$10.75@12.75; market cod, \$5@6.50; pollock, \$3.75@4.50; large hake, \$7.50@8.50; small hake, \$5@5.50, and cusk, \$5@6. Arrivals: Strs Crest 51-8000 pounds, Comber 62,600; schrs Mary 24,200, Frances S Grueby 26,200, Athena 14,700, Helen B Thomas 12,800, Mary P Sears 12,800, Leonora Silveira 11,000, Rita A Viator 14,400, Genesta 12,500, Gertrude De Costa 9100, James & Esther 15,500, Lillian 2000, Nettie 2500, and Sylvester 2000.

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived
Strs Munabro, Dalton, Buenos Aires; Massachusetts, Norton, New York; Camden, Brown, Bangor; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland; City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester; Massasoit, Brown, Machiasport; Hammer, Hersey, Baltimore; Vigo, New York; Ontario, Bond, Norfolk.
Tugs Cumberland, Svenson, Baltimore, twg bgs Nos 18 and 23; Gettysburg, Minford, Philadelphia, twg bgs Oak Hill, Exeter and Merriam; Lenape, Rickards, Philadelphia, twg bgs Pocopson, Moselm and Robeson; Gwalia, Johnson, twg bgs Biwabik, Annie and R W MacDonald; Charles T Gallagher, Huey, Sandwich, twg bgs Edgewater, Neponset, Sears, Sandwich twg bgs Mary Horan; Wyoming, Clark, Perth Amboy, twg bgs 707, 784 and 7041; Murrell, Walton, Sewalls Point, twg bgs Portsmouth and Clara.
Cleared
Strs Prince George (Br), Simms, Yarmouth, N S; Massachusetts, Nor-

ton, New York; Camden, Brown, Bangor; Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland; Grecian, James, Norfolk; Dorchester, Thacher, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Today, strs Helen, Mayaguez, P R; Munwood, Sagua; Sunlito, Toledo; Themistocles, Piraeus; Anglo Saxon, Bordeaux; Colon, Cristobal; Olaf Marask, Rotterdam.

LARGE QUANTITY OF FRESH FISH IS SOLD FOR SALTING

Loaded with thousands of pounds of fish the schooner Laverna arrived at Gloucester today to sell large quantities for salting purposes, because the price quoted at the Boston Fish Pier last Monday, when the schooner arrived, was not high enough for the owners of the vessel. Fishermen are able to get a good price for large catches of fish by supplying the Fish Pier demand and disposing of the remainder at Gloucester, where high prices for salt fish guarantee a good market. The Laverna brought 84,000 pounds of fresh fish here, but had 25,000 pounds of fresh and 15,000 pounds of salt fish left over for the Gloucester concerns.

The reason given by fishermen for the sale of large quantities of fresh fish for salting purposes, when haddock is selling at a price nearly double that of last year in the retail markets, is that a part of the catch is not ranked as high grade because it is caught at the beginning of the trip. Fish Pier dealers paid 4½ cents a pound for haddock to the vessel Monday although this is the price haddock retailed at a few years ago.

The trip of the Laverna to Gloucester is the first of its kind in several months because of the prevailing high prices for fresh fish at Boston. Salt fish prices are high, however, as salt cod which sold for 13 cents a package a short time ago now brings as high as 18 cents for the same brand and size of package.

MISSISSIPPI LAWS UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau JACKSON, Miss.—The Mississippi Supreme Court handed down recently two decisions of State-wide importance. One of these was to declare unconstitutional the law passed by the last Legislature giving coast towns and counties authority to issue bonds to build sea walls, with a proviso that abutting property owners could be assessed one half the expense. Gulfport was enjoined from the issuance of bonds in the sum of \$200,000. The court holds no adequate plan of collecting from owners was given in the law. In another case the Legislature had imposed a 20 cents an acre tax on all timber lands over 1000 acres held by individuals. The court said this is unconstitutional, the equality of taxation being one of the first requirements.

WASHINGTON STREET RULE

Not a single complaint has been received relative to the new traffic regulations on Washington Street by the street commissioners, Boston Elevated, and the Public Service Commission. A number of experts and employees are engaged in making a study of the new regulations and the adjacent streets as a basis for recommending certain additional spur tracks and curves. It is proposed to utilize Harrison Avenue more extensively for both inbound and outbound cars as a means of relieving the present congestion on Kneeland Street.

BROOKLINE REJECTS THEATER

The Brookline selectmen at their regular meeting yesterday rejected a petition for a license to build a theater for motion pictures and vaudeville from Nathan Gordon and others. A petition from the Highway Department for an increase in wages from \$2.50 to \$2.75 a day was referred to Superintendent of Streets Driscoll for report.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MINNESOTA HAS MANY ATHLETES OUT PRACTICING

Gophers Hope to Make a Better Showing This Winter and Spring Than Has Been the Case in Past Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—More than 30 University of Minnesota track athletes, including the freshmen, responded to the first call for practice in the Army issued by Coach Leonard Frank. Light limbering-up exercises and calisthenics have occupied the initial week of indoor practice to get the men in shape for the winter's work. An all-university indoor meet will be held shortly before the holidays to give the coach a line on his men.

It is hoped the coming season to make a better showing for Minnesota on the cinder path and in the field events than any previous year, though the coaches here are not making any claims on Western Conference championship honors. Track athletics at Minnesota have been the victim of indifference among the students for many years past, and are just beginning to claim their rightful place among the university sports.

Perhaps the two most promising men in the squad are James Ballentine '18, captain of the team, in the dashes, and Ernest Bros '17 in the pole vault. Ballentine is a 10s. man and Bros vaulted consistently between 11 and 12 ft. last season, and is likely to be heard from in conference events the coming year, his last in school. Other veterans who are out are B. F. Johnson '18, in the dashes; Allan Edson '17, and H. A. Cross '17, in the 440 and the half mile; Carleton Wallace '17, in the mile; John Murray '17, in the pole vault; Johnson, E. F. Wise '17, H. J. Moersch '18, A. D. Wyman '18, in the high jump; G. H. Bierman '18 and Murray in the broad jump; George Hauser '18, J. M. Sprafka '19, in the weights and discus. Among last year's freshmen who may be counted on are Frank Kelly in the dashes; Samuel Maia, dashes and hurdles; William Rumpf, hurdles; John Nelson, quarter mile.

COLUMBIA NAMES D. A. COCHRAN AS ITS 1917 LEADER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—D. A. Cochran was elected captain of the Columbia University football eleven for the season of 1917 Monday. He won after a close contest with Joseph Brown, who played center during the season, just closed. The count on the first ballot was seven for Cochran and six for Brown. In accordance with the usual custom, the choice of Cochran was made unanimous.

The football schedule for next season was announced. Seven games will be played, all on South Field. Hamilton, Stevens and Swarthmore, which met Columbia last season, do not appear on the schedule for next year. Swarthmore was admittedly too powerful and Amherst was substituted. Hobart will take the place of Hamilton, the date for the game having been set for Nov. 10. It was decided not to play on election day. Stevens Institute, therefore, failed to find a place on the schedule. The season will open on Oct. 13, the first game being with Vermont. The schedule follows:

Oct. 13—University of Vermont; 20—Union; 27—Williams; 10—Hobart; 17—Wesleyan; 24—New York University.

PRINCETON NOT TO MEET RUTGERS

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—Football relations between Rutgers and Princeton have been broken off owing to the strength of the Rutgers team. Princeton has notified the local college that they do not want such a hard game before the big games of the season. They already have Dartmouth in the early part of the year.

There was no game between the two this year, but this was thought to be only temporary, as Princeton had only one date, that of the Rutgers one hundred fiftieth anniversary celebration, and Rutgers wanted a home game then. There seems to be no chance of a game, however, unless Princeton is willing to play the Saturday before Thanksgiving after their games with Yale and Harvard.

BROWN SCHEDULE TO BE CHANGED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Brown varsity football schedule for next year of necessity will be different from that of this year, for several changes are to be made, particularly in the early season games. Two dates remain to be filled. Every big college in the United States seems ready to play Brown, and the management has been flooded with telegrams and letters asking for dates. Harvard and Yale, the two big games, remain as annual fixtures and there is a possibility that the season will wind up with the resumption of football relations with Dartmouth. If Colgate is dropped, it will be to make room for Dartmouth. Rutgers will probably not be included, while Amherst and Trinity will be replaced by other colleges.

WOODLAND SENDS LETTERS TO THE CLUBS IN STATE

Secretary French Asks M. G. A. Members to Investigate Outmet Case and Vote at Meeting

Secretary I. J. French of the Woodland Golf Club has sent a letter to each club that belongs to the Massachusetts Golf Association, asking for its opinion regarding the ruling of the United States Golf Association, disqualifying Francis Outmet, J. H. Sullivan Jr. and Paul Tewksbury. In the letter Secretary French asks the clubs thoroughly to investigate the matter from all sides, and then to instruct their delegates who will vote at the special meeting of the M. G. A. at the Exchange Club on Dec. 21. The letter in part follows:

The Woodland Golf Club is not opposed to any rule which will operate fairly, impartially and for the best interests of the game, and is in thorough sympathy with the proposition that any man who works the game for profit is a professional, but it cannot endorse a rule which allows certain men to make profits from the sale of grass seed to golf clubs, by laying out golf courses and by employing professionals and clubmakers and then disqualifies other men who are earning an honest living by the sale of athletic equipment, a business for which they are best suited.

It stands for the right of the individual golfer to choose his vocation in life and pursue it and still remain an amateur, so long as he does not violate the idea of amateurism as recognized in all classes of sports, namely, does not play nor pursue the game for financial reward. It stands for democracy as against autocracy in the management of golf in the United States. It stands for the right of representation and vote of all clubs who join the United States Golf Association.

As matters now stand, the Massachusetts clubs have never voted on this amateur question and while the Massachusetts association, as an association, has no voice in the affairs of the United States Golf Association, its opinion must carry weight; so Woodland is asking every club in Massachusetts to go squarely on record at this special meeting, the result of which vote will be taken as a fair criterion of the opinion of golfers in general.

If this vote is favorable, as all indications seem to point, the Woodland Golf Club will go to the annual meeting of the U. S. G. A. in January with the backing of the Massachusetts clubs and will ask for the repeal of the unfair ruling.

The facts regarding this ruling are well known to all golfers and the circular letter of June 12 sent to your club covers the case very thoroughly and can be referred to if there is any doubt regarding the facts. Your club is entitled to two delegates and we urge the appointment of men who have studied this question carefully and who will surely attend the meeting when there will be a full, free and open discussion, keeping in mind at all times the first principles of golf: Fairness and courtesy.

CORNELL ELECTS F. T. SHIVERICK

ITHACA, N. Y.—F. T. Shiverick of Chicago, star quarterback of this fall's Cornell varsity football eleven, was elected captain for 1917 at the annual banquet held at the Zeta Psi Lodge Monday. Shiverick received nearly a unanimous vote of his teammates. Shiverick also is a quarter miler. He belongs to Alpha Delta Phi and is a junior in the College of Arts and Sciences. His biggest achievement with the Cornell football team was when, after Barrett had been put out in the Harvard game a year ago, he ran the team from a strange position.

MINNESOTA NAMES HAUSER CAPTAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—George Hauser '18, right tackle on the University of Minnesota football team, was elected captain for the 1917 season at a dinner given to the eleven by the "M" Club, composed of men who have won their letters at Minnesota.

In a speech at the same gathering Coach H. L. Williams said that Michigan should return to membership in the Western Conference, and that Minnesota would welcome a game with Coach Yost's men on its schedule. He said that he considered the 1916 team the best one he ever coached. Twenty-four football men were awarded letters for their work during the season.

SEATTLE SIGNS CHINESE PLAYER

HONOLULU, H. T.—Vernon Ayau, shortstop on the local Chinese baseball team which visits the mainland annually, was signed Monday to play shortstop for the Seattle Club of the Northwestern league. Ayau is said to be the first Chinese ball player to enter organized baseball. He has been a star here for several years.

JANOWSKIE-SHOWALTER DRAW

LEXINGTON, Ky.—David Janowski, the French chess champion, and Jackson Showalter of Georgetown, former United States chess champion, will meet here today in the third game of their series. The two experts played a draw here Monday after 41 moves. Janowski won the first game of the series in 61 moves.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE WILL NOT PAY BIG AWARD

Action Taken at Annual Meeting—President Barrow Is to Inform National Commission

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Followers of professional baseball are today much interested in the action taken at the annual meeting of the International league in this city Monday afternoon, when the club owners directed the president of that organization, E. G. Barrow, to inform the National Baseball Commission that it would not pay the award recently given C. H. Ebbets. This award was for \$9000 in connection with a claim the Brooklyn club made against the International league for money loaned the Newark club and for players.

The International league refused to recognize the claim on the ground that the owners of the club had failed to meet their obligations, and by the rules of the league it had automatically forfeited the franchise. The matter was then appealed to the National Commission, which made the award. The league yesterday unanimously voted to refuse to abide by this decision of the commission. It is an unusual proceeding in baseball for an interest to fail to follow the commission's ruling; and the proceeding may lead to numerous complications before it is settled.

The International league club owners also discussed the matter of the threatened baseball strike by the players. When asked about this topic, President Barrow stated: "In case of a baseball strike, we will be prepared to meet it with padlocks on the gates." It was the general impression among the club owners that there would be no baseball strike.

Those who attended the meeting were: J. J. Lannin and P. J. Donovan, Buffalo; C. T. Chapin, Rochester; Lawrence Solman, Toronto; Samuel Lichtenhein, Montreal; J. R. Price, Newark; W. H. Draper, Providence; J. J. Dunn, Baltimore; A. M. Smith and B. W. Wilson, Richmond.

No change was made in the circuit, and it is not likely that there will be any change in ownership. E. G. Barrow, who has served as president for five years, was reelected for another term of five years. He serves as president, secretary and treasurer.

The league voted to approve of the request of the National Association for release from the draft on the Class AA leagues. Under the present agreement, major league clubs may draft one player from each of the Class AA clubs each season, for the draft price of \$2500.

That the International league and the American Association will plan an inter-league series of 48 games at the close of their regular season was practically assured at a conference between the club owners of both circuits yesterday. Those who represented the American Association were President T. J. Hickey, M. Cantillon, Minneapolis; J. C. McGill, Indianapolis, who also held the proxies of the Columbus and Toledo clubs; O. M. Wathen, Louisville; A. L. Timme, Milwaukee; and J. W. Norton, St. Paul. Final action will be taken today.

Each league plans to play a regular season of 112 games, to be ended Aug. 5. Then the inter-league series of 48 games will be played, first 24 games on the International league circuit. Three games will be played in each city. Each club will contribute equally to a purse of \$8000, which will be divided equally among all the players in the winning league.

Today a committee of the minor leagues, made up of President Barrow, President Hickey of the American Association, and J. C. Ewing of the Pacific Coast League, will confer with the National league over the appointment of a proposed new board of arbitration for the minor leagues. The consent of both the National and American leagues must be obtained before such a board is organized.

VERMONT ELECTS DENNING LEADER

BURLINGTON, Vt.—H. H. Denning of Brookline, Mass., has been elected captain of the University of Vermont football team for the season of 1917. Captain-elect Denning is a member of the class of 1918 and has played tackle for two seasons. He is known as a fast and aggressive lineman and is a good leader on the field.

The football V was awarded to 14 men of this year's team: Captain Burke '17, Manager Sanders '17, Plumb '20, Dyer '20, deMarco '19, Barrows '19, Merrill '19, Gilloli '20, Bowman '20, Sunderland '18, Watts '18, Letzue '17, Conroy '17 and Dutton '19. Only four men are lost by graduation and in addition to this year's regulars there will be a large squad of second string candidates for the team. The schedule for next year will comprise practically the same teams as those played this year.

NORMAN GETS TRACK MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—The Southwestern Intercollegiate Athletic Association has amended its rules to permit colleges not having a male enrollment of 400 students to play freshmen on athletic teams and forbidding football teams to begin practice before Sept. 15. A resolution adopted expressed disapproval of the practice of "scouting" for athletic material. J. F. Futrell of the University of Arkansas was elected president of the association.

The 1917 track meet will be held at Norman, Okla., May 11, with Oklahoma University as host.

INDOOR SEASON OF BROWN TEAMS WELL UNDER WAY

Outlook Is Bright—Basketball May Be Resumed—Gymnasts Working—Wrestlers and Swimmers Out for Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The indoor athletic season at Brown University looks bright, and now that football is over for the year, the other branches of sport are being taken up. Basketball, which was abandoned as an intercollegiate sport several years ago, may be resumed this year. The proposal is under consideration by members of the Brown Athletic Association.

It is felt by those advocating the resumption of basketball that it offers more to an audience than do track or swimming meets, or gymnastic competitions. These advocates feel that basketball, resuming, would complete the sporting cycle with baseball in the spring, football in the fall, and basketball during the winter.

The gymnasium team this year is under the direction of Capt. A. B. Finch '17 and Manager Harvey Sheehan '17. Several meets have already been announced, including an exhibition at Attleboro on Jan. 20. Dartmouth will send a team here on March 3 and on Feb. 24 Brown will go to Cambridge for the annual competition with Harvard. Edward Hinks is coaching the Brown team this season.

A squad of 40 men originally reported for the gymnasium team, but the number has been reduced to 30. The men trying for the honors are: Simons '19, Fleming '20, Rhodes '20, Campbell '20 and Paige '19. Other candidates for the team include: Lynch '20, Greene '20, Perrine '20, Standish '20, Stuart '20, Morrison '20, Clafin '20 and Larkin '20. Among the veteran gymnasts who are candidates for the team are: Captain Finch '17, Wight '17, Pierce '19, James '18, Luther '17, Abel '17, Roberts '18, Clauss '19, Nelson '19, Griffin '18, Zelcer '20, Picard '20, Jenks '19, Rich '19, Priegs '19 and Gobrick '19.

Coach Herrick has a squad of wrestlers at work in the gymnasium regularly each week. He and Capt. Ward feel that the prospects are brighter this year than during the past several seasons. There are several of the veteran men back, and a wealth of new material to select from.

Charles Huggins, who trains the swimming team, has not started practice as yet, but within a few weeks will call out the candidates. Last year the team was weakened because several of the best swimmers were ineligible for scholastic reasons. Some of these men have made up their deficiencies and can participate this season with the team. There are several good divers in the freshman class this year, to help strengthen the team.

The chess team is also becoming active. Manager L. G. Flick '18 has called out the candidates. Those who have already reported include J. O. Fuller '18, C. B. Goggin '18, C. H. Day '17, R. E. Jordan '17, H. H. Quinham '17, O. R. Lindsey '19 and L. Schmidt '19.

PICKUPS

A new grandstand is to be erected this winter at the training grounds of the New York Nationals, Marlin Springs, Tex.

The New York Giants are to go back to violet colored uniforms such as they wore in 1913 when they last won the National league pennant.

First Baseman Fournier of the Chicago White Sox wants to play in the outfield and claims that his batting slump last summer was due to his playing an infield position.

Manager McGraw of the New York Giants is going to try to get Arthur Shafer, former third baseman, to return to the club next year. Shafer quit baseball about two years ago.

E. W. Collins, second baseman of the Chicago White Sox, considers Pitcher Williams of that club one of the best lefthanded pitchers that has ever been in the American league.

The Cleveland Americans are said to be after Pitcher Johnson of the Washington Americans. No doubt six other clubs in the American league would like to get him, but there is little chance so long as Manager Griffith is with the Senators.

President Barrow of the International league is credited with saying that Bransfield, former first baseman of the Pittsburgh Nationals, would succeed as an umpire in the big leagues. Bransfield umpired in the International last summer and did very well.

RICHMOND LOSES BIG GAME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

RICHMOND, Va.—It is announced that the annual Virginia-North Carolina football game, the big event of the season in this territory, will not be played again at Richmond, where it has been staged for many years. The 1917 game will be at Chapel Hill, N. C., home of the North Carolina team. The 1918 contest will be at Charlottesville, Va., the home of the Virginia team.

SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT IS NEARING FINAL

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Play in the annual national handicap squash tennis tournament for 1916 is rapidly reaching the final stages of play on the courts of the Harvard Club and the matches are beginning to take on championship class. Third and fourth round matches were played Monday and the feature match was the one between C. M. Bull Jr. of the Squash Club and Lindsey Bradford of the Yale Club in the third round. The Yale man won 15-2, 4-15 and 18-16.

Bull was handicapped at minus eight aces and also conceded one hand to his opponent which proved to be too much of a handicap. Bradford played an aggressive contest and in the first game was able to secure the honors without difficulty. The succeeding game, however, found Bull exercising more skill and force, and Bradford could not withstand the determined attack of his antagonist. The handicapping served to furnish an exciting contest in the last game.

Two contestants, both of them from the Harvard Club, advanced to the round before the semifinals. They were Anderson Dana and J. W. Appel Jr., both of whom played with the severe handicap of minus eight aces. The advance by Dana was made at the expense of the Columbia Club contestant, H. W. Warner, who dropped from the tournament under the adverse score of 15-10, 15-9. Appel, however, did not find his path so easy. He was opposed by O. S. Eldridge, one of the high handicap men, who has eliminated several strong players, but succeeded in winning at 2-15, 15-10, 15-11.

In the third round W. H. Vanderpool of the Squash Club just managed to win from G. M. Rushmore. Though the former won after three games, he was twice bordering on defeat. In one game Rushmore was leading at 13-3, only to have Vanderpool win out, and in another the score was 13-8 in Rushmore's favor, but again Vanderpool was equal to the emergency. The contest ended with the score in favor of the Squash Club representative, standing at 6-15, 18-17, 18-13.

John Taylor of the Harvard Club succeeded in defeating the Princeton Club representative, A. W. Riley, in straight games. The latter was handicapped at eight aces, while Taylor was rated at minus four. Victory went to Taylor, with the score 15-12, 15-11. The summaries:

THIRD ROUND
V. Booth, Harvard Club, plus 1 hand, 9 aces, defeated J. B. Onatania, Short Hills, minus 4 aces, 15-11, 10-15, 15-11; R. G. Coburn, Greenwich, F. C. scratch, defeated Donald Mackay, Yale Club, scratch, 15-4, 15-11; W. H. Vanderpool, Squash Club, minus 4 aces, defeated G. M. Rushmore, scratch, Harvard Club, 6-15, 18-17, 18-13; John Taylor, Harvard Club, minus 4 aces, defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton Club, minus 8 aces, 15-12, 15-11; E. H. Hemminger, Harvard Club, plus 1 hand, 9 aces, defeated J. B. Cornell, Yale Club, plus 1 hand, 10-15, 15-7, 15-11; W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard Club, minus 8 aces, defeated C. J. Maguire, Yale Club, plus 1 hand, 15-13, 17-14; Lindsey Bradford, Yale Club, plus 1 hand, defeated C. M. Bull Jr., Squash Club, minus 8 aces, 15-2, 4-15, 18-16; R. T. Riggs, Heights Casino, minus 4 aces, defeated J. F. Stillman, Yale Club, scratch, 15-4, 15-8; A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, minus 8 aces, defeated J. R. Healey, Harvard Club, plus 1 hand, 5 aces, 15-12, 15-12.

FOURTH ROUND

Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, minus 8 aces, defeated H. W. Warner, Columbia Club, plus 1 hand, 9 aces, 15-10, 15-10; J. W. Appel Jr., Harvard Club, minus 8 aces, defeated O. S. Eldridge, Heights Casino, plus 1 hand, 5 aces, 15-10, 15-11.

SPRINGFIELD T. S. PLAYS HARVARD NEXT NOVEMBER

Springfield Training School is to furnish the opposition to the Harvard varsity football team Nov. 17, 1917. This is the date which has usually been given the Brown University eleven, but as the Brown game has grown to be a hard one of late years, the Crimson management has decided to move it up to an earlier date next fall with Springfield coming between the Princeton and Yale games.

The schedule is now being arranged and will probably be ready for announcement in the near future. The Yale game will take place in the Stadium Nov. 24 with the Princeton game being played at Princeton Nov. 10. Brown will be played Oct. 27 with Tufts scheduled for Oct. 20. This will give Tufts a later date than this fall.

Bowdoin has been given a date early in the season. It is stated that there is a probability of the Carlisle Indians being put back on the Crimson schedule. The last time the Indians were at the Stadium was in 1912. They took up football again this fall and, with prospects of a fair team next year, the Crimson may arrange to play them, probably on the Saturday between the Brown and Princeton games.

SIDELINES

It will be interesting to see how successful Coach Paul Withington will be with the University of Wisconsin football candidates next fall. He did surprisingly well this fall, considering the poor material at hand and that it was his first year.

This year's college freshmen eleven had some fine players who should make good on varsity teams next fall. Among them are Kempton of Yale, Robertson of Dartmouth and Hadley and Horween of Harvard. All four of these players would have made the varsity this year but for the one-year rule.

HARVARD HOCKEY SQUAD IS GIVEN HARD PRACTICE

Regulars Scrimmage With Team D and Make Three Goals—Candidates Reduced to 37

The Harvard varsity hockey squad, reduced to 37, went through a hard practice at the Boston Arena Monday afternoon. After the preliminary shooting and passing practice which was faster and more accurate than before because of the greatly diminished squad, the regulars were sent against Team D whom they succeeded in keeping from scoring while making three goals themselves.

The men handled the puck cleanly when receiving passes and did not have to stop to pick it up or follow wild shots down the sides of the arena. E. O. Baker '17 and T. H. Rice '17 did some fine passing on the left side of the rink, but the scoring was all the result of individual playing. G. A. Percy '18 got the first goal at the very start of the practice but though the line carried the puck up the rink time and again, and had frequent scrimmages in front of team D's goal, it could not shoot it in. R. E. Gross '19, substituting for H. M. Bliss '17, finally scored when he dribbled the puck past the defence and shot it into the goal. A few minutes later Capt. J. E. P. Morgan '17 took the puck from behind his own goal and skated around the entire substitute team, passing to Percy, who made the last tally.

Percy played a fine game and showed much skill in getting the puck away from the opposing forwards. He and Captain Morgan used their sticks well and did some fast skating down the rink. J. I. Wyde '17 stopped several particularly hard shots and was an important factor in shutting out the substitutes.

The freshman squad numbering about 60 reported behind Hemenway gymnasium for the first practice Monday afternoon. The men were divided into two squads, each of which was given a half hour of shooting practice, followed by a short conditioning run. Coach Smart directed the practice and Captain Morgan assisted him in the supervision of the men. J. I. Wyde '17 coached the goals.

THOMAS NEEDHAM A MANAGER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Thomas Needham, the former National league catcher, has been signed to succeed Fred Tenney as manager of the New York club for next season. It was announced Monday by J. R. Price, a part owner of the club.

NORTHERN UNION RUGBY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Several matches under the auspices of the Northern Rugby Football Union occupied less than the full time on Nov. 18. One of these was the game between Leeds, the leaders of the Union, and Hull Kingston Rovers. As already reported in the cables of The Christian Science Monitor, Leeds had obtained an advantage of 10 points to 0 when the players retired from the field. Opportunities for scoring were missed by both sides, but there did not seem to be any chance of Leeds losing their lead in the 15 minutes of the game that remained, when the referee decided to use his discretion and put an end to the contest.

Another match which was left unfinished was Batley's struggle with Brighouse Rangers. This game was abandoned at half-time, but the Batley team had already scored 28 points to 0. In all the other matches the playing time was cut short, but the matches continued the time agreed upon between the respective captains.

In Yorkshire a keen contest took place at Bradford where Hunslet were represented by a "thirteen" that included 10 forwards. They put up a strenuous opposition to the home club, nevertheless, and were only beaten by 6 points to 3. Another close contest was seen at Wakefield with Hull as the opposition. The home team secured the victory by 5 points to 2. Halifax were the only Yorkshire club to be beaten on their own ground, and they went under to Dewsbury, 5 to 0.

In the Lancashire section, Salford, playing at home, defeated St. Helens, who have recently made a wonderful recovery, by 8 to 0. The other St. Helens team won by 22 points to 2 against Runcorn. Leigh emulated Dewsbury's feat in winning on their opponent's territory at Rochdale by 11 points to 0. Wigan won decisively against Broughton, 15 to 4, and Warrington did equally well in defeating Oldham, 15 to 5. The program was completed with Swinton's win over Widnes, 8 to 0. Results of the Northern Rugby Union to Nov. 18:

Leads	For	Against	Aver							
Salford	11	2	258	7	10	44	83.3			
Barrow	5	4	10	38	4	26	80.00			
Batley	12	7	2	17	27	109	15	69	70.82	
Bramley	15	18	17	102	16	16	80	68.18		
Leigh	12	8	4	17	33	123	8	16	64.56	
Dewsbury	11	7	4	14	26	112	12	15	69.63	
Hull	13	7	4	14	24	165	18	39	122.62	
Warrington	14	17	26	11	26	113	12	15	69.63	
Wigan	11	7	4	14	20	133	10	14	62.63	
Halifax	11	6	4	13	19	24	10	6	11	45.99
Hull K.R.	11	6	4	13	17	112	24	19	105	59.00
Wakefield	12	5	4	13	11	17	6	9	39	45.45
Bradford N.	10	5	5	10	7	20	74	19	17	89.00
S. Huns R.	10	5	5	10	10	24	32	11	15	67.50
Swinton	10	5	5	10	17	20	94	11	20	82.00
Widnes	8	3	5	6	10	10	15	15	12	37.50
St. Helens	7	2	5	4	6	38	10	22	86	28.57
Runcorn	2	6	1	5	12	16	54	19		

TENANTS GAIN IN IRELAND BY LAND PURCHASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The results of Irish Land Purchase were dealt with in an extremely interesting address to the Surveyors' Institute, by Mr. George Francis Stewart, the first member of the Irish branch to occupy the office of president. He contended that the tenants had gained enormously by land purchase, becoming owners of their farms subject to terminable annuities not exceeding half the rent they paid before the days of the land tax. They had an absolute right of sale and though a mortgage for more than 10 times the annuity was illegal, the price they might obtain for their interest was unlimited. Moreover, the tenants had greatly improved their dwelling houses, offices and farms under the stimulus of owning them. In general it might be said that they were the real owners of the country, and the future, it was to be hoped, would see them with a full realization of their responsibilities as such.

The gain of the tenants had been the loss of the landlords, although part of the financial loss had been borne by the State. The greater part of the loss had fallen on the landlord as well as all the incidental losses. At one time he had owned landed property; the Land Acts turned him from owner into a rent-charger and the Purchase Acts had severed him from his former estates. He had lost heavily financially and many small landlords had been compelled to shut up or sell their country houses, which were purchased either by neighboring farmers or by Irishmen from America. In a country like Ireland the loss of these expropriated families was a very real one. For the landlords had done their duty as magistrates, and had realized their responsibilities as country gentlemen in their district, while their ladies exercised a kindly and benevolent influence. The country was the poorer for their absence. In the case of the greater estates, Mr. Stewart continued, the owners did not feel the change so much, but with the interest in their estates taken from them it was doubtful whether they would spend the same amount of time in their Irish country houses as formerly. He hoped for the good of the country that they would.

In the course of his address Mr. Stewart gave figures which showed that under the acts from 1870 to 1896 £23,894,756 was advanced for the purchase of 73,899 holdings of a total of 2,508,937 acres. Up to March 31, 1915, under the 1903-1909 acts £68,859,962 had been advanced for the purchase of 208,139 holdings of 6,906,687 acres. There still remained to be dealt with 102,618 holdings of 3,237,428 acres for which purchase agreements had been lodged and these required purchase money of approximately £25,300,000. The total agricultural land in Ireland was 18,739,644 acres, of which 12,653,032 or nearly two-thirds had thus come under the land acts. The price paid for holdings vested under the 1903 act averaged 22.4 years purchase of the rent and under the 1909 act, 20.3 years purchase, while the annuities represented a reduction from the rents of 27.3 per cent in the former case and 30.7 per cent in the latter.

The punctuality with which the tenant purchasers had paid their annuities was most gratifying. During the financial year 1914-15 a total of £2,844,122 including arrears had to be collected, and only £124,206, or under a half per cent, remained outstanding on July 31, 1915. Land purchase, as a result of the financial conditions arising out of the war, was at a standstill at present, which was a great misfortune for all concerned. It was very desirable that some financial scheme should be devised to enable the cases now pending to be taken up and completed.

BOHEMIA'S CALL FOR INDEPENDENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The subject of Czech problems was discussed in a lecture at Burlington House arranged by the "Fight for Right" movement and delivered by Professor Masaryk, formerly Deputy in the Bohemian Parliament. Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace presided. In thanking the lecturer for his address at the close of the meeting the chairman defined the issue as Germany's determination to be a world power, the first step toward which supremacy was the creation of a middle Europe involving German domination of Belgium, Holland, Italy and all the countries clustering round Germany; making, in fact, a political state directed from Berlin. The Allies' one aim was to prevent this.

In his lecture Professor Masaryk declared that an important struggle had been going on in Bohemia ever since the war broke out, although not in the sense that Bohemia was a battlefield. Bohemia was, however, against Germany and Austria. The deputies were not prepared for the outbreak of the war and received their first news of the mobilization from trains labeled with sentences like "Export of fresh Bohemian meat to Serbia" or "Russia." Bohemian regiments, Professor Masaryk affirmed, had both declined to fight and surrendered and had been punished for this. The excitement of the nation at one time, the lecturer declared, was such that a revolution appeared imminent. Although he himself escaped to Italy, many of his colleagues in the Bohemian Parliament had been in prison, some of them being sentenced to be executed, although the sentence was not carried out. The Bohemians were really pro-Ally and this explained the passive resistance which had gone on up to that moment. Bohemia wished to be independent and to be no longer either in or with Austria-Hungary. Their attitude logi-

cally followed from the whole trend of their history.

Professor Masaryk expounded the view that the plan of a great German Central European State was originated by Bismarck, who aimed also at the absorption of the Balkans and Asia Minor, the idea of Pan-Germanism. Of a long historical chain this was only the latest link, and the lecturer declared that Germany had always known that her Drang nach Osten policy must inevitably involve a conflict with Russia and England, the two greatest European powers in Asia. Professor Masaryk defined the first task of the Entente as the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, since Germany was trying to absorb Austria-Hungary and also Bulgaria and Turkey, with a view to reaching Asia and Africa. With the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary, German dreams would be shattered and without it a lasting peace could not be made.

Continuing, Professor Masaryk maintained that great things depended on the future relations of England, Russia and Germany, the solution of which would solve all other questions. If England and Russia allied themselves after the war all the smaller nations would be with them in that alliance.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Lower California Development

SAN DIEGO HERALD.—While all other sections of Mexico are suffering from revolution and discontent, Baja California, under the able statesmanship of Col. Esteban Cantu is not only enjoying a condition of peace, but one of continued and growing prosperity. Schools are being established; good roads are being built, and industry is being encouraged. That Lower California is rich in natural resources has always been known, but no encouragement has ever before been given for the development of those resources. Under the administration of Colonel Cantu no one is denied opportunity who wishes to make an honest effort to develop the country. The result is that capital is encouraged and the people given opportunity for profitable employment. Lower California has just as rich a section as the Imperial Valley, and of greater extent. That rich section which has so long remained idle is now being put to beneficial use. Just recently Colonel Cantu made a lease for 10,000 acres to be put into cotton by one of the large cotton growers of Torreon. It is this kind of development which is making the people of Lower California prosperous and contented. If a man with the broad humanitarian views of Colonel Cantu was at the head of Mexican affairs, revolutions would cease and prosperity reign.

Uncle Sam's Farm

NEW YORK TIMES.—If Uncle Sam is no longer "rich enough to give us all a farm," as the song, familiar in the '60s, and born probably of the homestead law of 1862, hath it, he is not yet landless. Secretary Lane counts some more than 250,000,000 acres of public land, and that mostly in "the arid region," waiting for irrigation. A sizable tract, but what a mere patch compared, say, with a million-odd square miles of the Louisiana Purchase, reckoning Oregon in it, as the Land Office always has reckoned. "Doing a land office business" will soon be an unrecognized fossil of speech. In a few years the Land Office will have no or small business to do. In less than 10 years, probably, no public land of consequence will be available for the homesteader. There will still be plenty of Western "desert," that mysterious region, since so shrunken, that used to sprawl vaguely over the old American atlases, and Mr. Lane is sure that this can be tapped for water. In the last fiscal year more than 19,000,000 acres of public land was taken up. So the homesteaders are still active. It will be a good thing for American farming when there is no more public land. Scientific, intensive cultivation is what is most needed. The Department of Agriculture is doing good work in teaching the farmers that.

Western Canada's Growth

NELSON (B. C.) NEWS.—With the exception of Regina, none of the larger cities of the Prairie Provinces has much reason for complaint concerning increase in population as shown by the quinquennial census taken this year. The figures are published in the current issue of the Census and Statistics Monthly. Since 1911 Winnipeg has increased its population, in round figures, from 136,000 to 163,000; Brandon from 13,800 to over 15,000; St. Boniface from 7000 to 11,000; Moose Jaw from 14,000 to 17,000; Saskatoon from 12,000 to 21,000; Calgary from 43,000 to 56,000; Edmonton and Strathcona from 36,000 to 53,000; Lethbridge from 8000 to 9500, and Medicine Hat from 5600 to 9200. Regina was credited in 1911 with 30,000. This year its population is placed at 26,000. It is "he only city to show any decrease. Possibly there was some "padding" during the boom times of 1911, when census figures were used to sell real estate. When it is considered that thousands of men are absent at the front and that this is a year lacking in all the boom elements the growth in the population which the census shows may be regarded as a conservative indication of Western Canadian development during the past five years.

KENTUCKY MAY HEAR MR. BRYAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Col. W. J. Bryan has accepted an invitation, extended by the Kentucky Democrats interested in the submission of the State-wide prohibition amendment to the voters, to attend a dinner to be given here late in December. The invitation was extended through Senator Beckham, and Mr. Bryan expressed the hope that the movement for State-wide prohibition would succeed in Kentucky.

BRITISH MINISTER OF MUNITIONS ON ARMY RESOURCES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. E. S. Montagu, M. P., Minister of Munitions, recently reviewed the work of the munitions ministry, at a luncheon given by the Aldwych Club, presided over by Sir Hedley Le Bas. The business which he controlled, said Mr. Montagu, was the largest in the country. It employed directly 1,850,000 men and a growing regiment of 400,000 women. It had not only to use that army in supplying goods, but it took upon itself to consider the conditions under which those in its employ worked. The department had to play the part of a good employer anxious to get the most out of its employees, and at the same time to do its best to see that they were a happy and contented army. Sir Douglas Haig and the Allied commanders, he continued, formulated their requirements through the War Office, experts proceeded to design them, and the manufacturers with the assistance of their workmen and engineers, made them. Nothing was being made today by the Ministry of Munitions except those things which, in the opinion of the commanders in the field, were wanted for the British Army. These demands were continually increasing. It was to an ever-increasing degree, a war of material, of guns and shells and shields and mechanical devices.

The Ministry of Munitions was sometimes accused of extravagance in putting up a building regardless of cost with the determination of getting it into working order in the quickest possible time; but in the course of a few months it more than paid its cost when they compared the difference between making a thing themselves and buying it abroad. Organization, coordination, and cooperation, in order to avoid overtaxing the resources of the world by reason of the Allies bidding against one another were the keynote of success, and in every month which passed, with great cooperation between them and their allies in the making of purchases abroad, they would make material go further in the hope and belief that the demands of the Allies and themselves would be satisfied. The longer the war went on the more and more must they prevent the dissipation both of material and of labor on things that were not essential. He was confident that when the call came the nation, which had shown itself only too anxious, rather than reluctant to make the necessary sacrifices, would respond to the demand.

With regard to man-power the problem before them was to fit every man into his right place—to recruit new men for the armies in the field, on the one hand, and on the other to insure that those armies were fully equipped. The War Office, the Ministry of Munitions, and the new man-power board were cooperating wholeheartedly to solve these problems, and he ventured to think that before long they would have perfected their arrangements to insure for the army a continuous supply of those eligible for military service in conjunction with an increase in the output of munitions for the help of those who joined the army.

When the war was over he hoped that they would not return to the policy under which the State did too little and employers and employees wasted resources and limited output in unnecessary struggles and strikes, and that their machinery and organization for research would not be dispersed and dissipated without deciding what was to be done with the magnificent industrial factories and workshops, which were now the proud property of the nation, in order to achieve the great task of securing the prosperity and the better consolidation of the British Empire.

BRIEF REVIEW OF RUMANIA'S HISTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England.—The history of Rumania from Roman times to the present day was reviewed by Prof. A. J. Grant, M. A., professor of history at the University of Leeds, in the first of a series of public lectures arranged by the Philosophical Society.

In spite of the vast extent of the old Roman Empire, said the lecturer, the only part of it in which the name was still applied to a state was in the kingdom of Rumania. And yet this was the last province of the Roman Empire to be annexed, and the Romans were in occupation of it not more than 170 years. The traces of that occupation remained even in the language of the people—the only language derived from the Latins which was now employed at all to the east of Italy. In absolute isolation, it still survived in almost a pure condition, though wave after wave of barbarians had flooded the land. He attributed this not so much to the claim of the people that they were the descendants of Trajan's legionaries as to the fact that in the later Seventh and Eighth centuries there was a great displacement of the Roman population south of the Danube, who escaped northward when the Slavs had driven a big wedge into the Balkan Peninsula. Another important factor was the removal of the administrative capital of the empire to Constantinople, and the turn which this gave to the strong influence which Christianity had always exercised in the Balkans.

Passing to the Sixteenth Century, Professor Grant said that in 1512 the Turks gained their first hold on Rumania, but they never gained it down as they ground down Serbia and Bosnia. Its land-owning aristocracy was not wiped out, and when at last independence came, it came to a people that had never for a moment parted with its faith nor sacrificed many of its national customs. The great epoch-making period of the Balkans came in 1774, when Russia secured the right

of protecting the Christian populations of the Balkans. Viewed in the light of the present day conflict, the Crimean War was full of irony. Turkey (with her allies) won in that war, but it was apparently the destiny of Turkey to lose territory whether she were successful in arms or not; and whatever result came of the great war now, Turkey would certainly find her territories still further clipped when she came out of it. Dealing with the abdication of King Alexander I of Rumania and the choice of Charles I of Hohenzollern to be King, Professor Grant said that if he had been speaking three years ago he should have been inclined to say that these dynastic relationships had infinitely less result than diplomats supposed. But this war had opened their eyes. If a Hohenzollern had not been on the throne, Rumania might have come into the war earlier, and but for Hohenzollern influence at Athens, Greece would be where she ought to be by right of civilization and constitution—on the side of the Allies.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George N. Barnes, M. P., is one of the small number of Labor men whose services and abilities have received recognition by admission to the British Privy Council. He is the member for the Blackfriars division of Glasgow, and for a long time acted in a secretarial capacity for the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Since the outbreak of war he has interested himself in securing pensions and better allowances for soldiers and sailors and their families. This question has come prominently before legislators and the public during recent months, as it was bound to do when such a large proportion of the nation was under arms. It is in the process of changing matters connected with pensions and allowances from the concern of a small number of charitably disposed organizers to that of a national body closely connected with, if not part of, the machinery of Government, that Mr. Barnes has so keenly interested himself. He brings to the Government Committee on these matters a knowledge born of long experience in workers' affairs and a sympathy which arises from an adequate grasp of their needs.

Garrett Drovers, United States Minister to Greece, whose name already begins to appear as that of an important personage in Athenian affairs, during most of his career has been an educator. A Harvard A. B. he further specialized in economics and finance at the University of Berlin, then went to Japan to teach in the Imperial University at Tokyo, and remained there from 1888 to 1898. For the next eight years he was president of the University of South Dakota, and had reason to understand, before he left, some of the infelicities of being an administrative educator in a region where politics and education are sometimes mixed. He then went East and held a chair in Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., until he was summoned by President Wilson to go to Athens. While in Massachusetts Professor Drovers served on a State commission to investigate commerce and industry. Whether in South Dakota or in Massachusetts, he has been a radical member of the academic and political worlds and as a citizen he has followed the guerdon of progressive leaders of whatever party.

Philip L. Hale of Boston, who has won first prize in portrait painting at the winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design, New York City, is one of the sons of the noted preacher and humanitarian of Boston, Edward Everett Hale, who was a prominent citizen of the nation as well, and who wrote a classic short story, "A Man Without a Country." The other son became a professor of literature, and is on the faculty of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. Mr. Philip Hale went to the famous Latin School of Roxbury for the foundation of his education; but did not, like his father, proceed to Harvard for that final stamp of academic prestige which many ancestors had gained. Art beckoned him to the Art Students' League in New York City, and then he went to Paris and worked under Julian and in the Ecole des Beaux Arts. On his return he settled in Boston, and has steadily climbed to a prize winning and picture selling stage.

John E. Osborne, who has been Assistant Secretary of State of the United States since April, 1913, has retired, and the President and the department have a chance to select for the post some person with experience abroad and in Washington. Mr. Osborne is a native of New York, who, after being educated in Vermont, settled in Wyoming, practiced surgery, managed a wholesale business, bought and operated a live-stock range, entered politics, and became influential as a citizen and public official. Of the City of Rawlins he has been Mayor. He has sat in the State Legislature and in the Fifty-fifth Congress. As a member of State and National Democratic committees he had won a standing which Mr. Bryan, when Secretary of State, in 1913, recognized, and Mr. Osborne was appointed to the place first mentioned.

Ralph Smith, who is to be Minister of Finance in the new Ministry in British Columbia headed by H. C. Brewster, is a native of Newcastle-on-Tyne. When a young man he migrated from England to British Columbia, and soon was busy as miners' agent and secretary of the Miners' Union. In 1898 he found sufficient political support to carry him into the Provincial Legislature, and there he got training which served him well when he was sent as a Liberal to Ottawa, pledged to protect the interests of labor. From 1900 to 1911 he attended to this task. Since the defeat of the Liberals in 1911 he has not returned to legislative duties, but in provincial and Vancouver politics he has been active.

MONTENEGRO UNDER RULE OF AUSTRIANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKFORT, Germany.—A war correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung has supplied his paper with an account of a recent visit to Montenegro, and of an interview obtained with the Austrian Governor-General, Field Marshal Weber von Webernau.

Since the storming of the Lovcen, he writes, Montenegro has simply become a passage to Albania, and the war has rolled away to the south. The railways that run through Dalmatia, Bosnia, and the Herzegovina are also the main lines of communication with Montenegro and Albania as far as Valona, while from Cattaro thousands of trucks of goods are despatched to Cetinje by trolley cars and motor lorries, and from thence to the Lake of Scutari, whence they are sent to their various destinations by the same means. Although military necessities have been placed first, he continues, the needs of the civil population have not been overlooked, despite their magnitude in view of the poverty of the country. The first harvest reaped since the occupation was good, but had to be supplemented by importation; wool, hides, and so on being taken in exchange for foodstuffs. The disarmed soldiers are mostly idle, he writes, and work unwillingly even for good pay. Their religion and customs remain unchanged, and calm prevails throughout the land, while Austro-Hungarian troops, and also Russian and Italian prisoners are bringing a new element into the life of the peasants in the rugged mountain districts. In Cetinje the royal residence and the eight embassies are closed, and but few Austro-Hungarian soldiers and officers are to be seen.

The Frankfurter Zeitung's correspondent found the Governor-General installed in the Government house, and was received by him in a simply furnished room. The difficulties of administering the country had been very great at first, he said, and he explained that in Montenegro the administration of several communes, at a considerable distance from one another, was entrusted to "kapetans," who took command of the collective local forces in time of war. Their pay of 90 perpers a month had led to abuses of office, he added, and it was now being supplemented by the payment of expenses, while the kapetans had been placed under supervision of the military authorities.

The administration was devoting its main effort, Field Marshal von Weber continued to employ the men, and educating them up to work, but it found the work with the grown-ups very difficult, and was basing its hopes on the development of the educational system and the younger generation. New school books and a timetable after the Austrian pattern were introduced in the spring, he said, and by September all the primary schools had been reopened, although the secondary ones remained closed for the present. In New Montenegro Austro-Hungarian teachers, who spoke the Croatian language had been appointed, but it had been more difficult to find teachers for Albanian schools. Cyrillic script was permitted only in connection with religious instruction, the Latin characters being taught and used in other lessons.

The State revenue was being used in the country itself, the Governor-General proceeded, and agriculture was being promoted. With intensive cultivation, he said, it would be possible to raise three crops a year in some parts, and thus render the land independent of importation. He also expressed the opinion that the timber to be obtained from the forests of the Northeast would pay for the construction of new light railways, but said that so far the administration had confined its attention to road making, and would have practically completed its system of highways before the winter. Meanwhile the shipping on the Lake of Scutari was being improved, and the fishing was being organized and promised such good returns that a fish preserving factory was to be erected at Rijeka.

Thanks to the opportune capitulation, the Governor-General concluded, there had been no serious displacement of the population, and it was reckoned that some 80,000 people had made use of the foodstuff magazine that had been set up.

EMPLOYERS AND LABOR AFTER WAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A memorandum on the future of industry and the relations between employers and employees has been issued by the Employers' Parliamentary Council. Evidence has not been wanting, states the memo-

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BOSTON
Only 3 minutes from South Station

random, of the growing feeling of distrust in the old methods of labor unionism. The fact of those methods having to be abandoned to meet national necessities has impressed itself strongly even on those who formerly excused them as promoting the interests of labor. There can be no freedom and security for industry until all combinations of capital and labor are subjected to the ordinary law of the land, and conspiracies for "paralyzing the country" by means of general strikes and lockouts rigorously suppressed. There is and can be no objection to workmen combining to protect themselves and advance their own welfare. It is entirely another matter when they conspire to inflict wrong upon others, or to prevent any of their fellows exercising their right to dispose of their labor as they may please. The labor unions have set the slow and unwilling man's pace, and made it the standard. The quick and willing workman, who is worth twice or many times more than another, or others, has not been allowed to produce more than the indifferent workman. The general result of all this has been demoralization among the workmen all round and increase in the cost of production, resulting in high prices for the commodities produced, of which the workmen themselves have to pay their share. What is even more important: It has placed a handicap on British industry, the weight of which can scarcely be estimated. The whole system continues the memorandum, is vicious from beginning to end, and stands condemned from every point of view. That it can be continued under the conditions that will assert themselves after the war is incredible. Arguing that labor should be free to produce all it can, the memorandum concludes: Let there be high wages by all means, but they must be earned, and the standard of production must correspond with the standard of remuneration.

REPUBLICS SETTLE AN ISLAND DISPUTE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—By a treaty signed recently by the Republics of Uruguay and Argentina, a dispute of long standing regarding the ownership rights over certain islands in the River Uruguay is closed. While the sovereignty of each nation extends to the middle of the river, and any islands wholly between that point and the shore belong to the adjoining nation, some islands are divided by the middle line, and it is the jurisdiction over these that has been established. The islands referred to amount to about 120 or more, some of them being exceedingly small. In the treaty just approved the law of compensation is employed and by it some of the islands go to Uruguay and others are taken by Argentina.

MERCHANTS OBJECT TO EMBARGOES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Representations have been made by the Merchants Association to the State Department in connection with embargoes placed by the Italian Government upon exportation of cheese, tomato products and chestnuts. Importers say the embargoes interfere seriously with their business and with consumers, and they urge steps to get permission from Italy to import fixed quantities of the articles in monthly shipments, without indicating the name of the shipper, the consignee or the amount of each shipment.

SUITABLE GIFTS

Parker Safety-Sealed Fountain Pens

To FILL simply press the Button

No. 12—See description below.

No. 70—See description below.

No. 20—There is no gift more appropriate or personal for your friends, relatives or yourself, than a daily reminder of your thoughtfulness and good judgment.

No. 21½—In case of injury to filling mechanism it automatically changes from a self-filler to a regular fountain pen. Fills itself in 2 seconds, merely press a concealed safety-sealed button.

No. 25—No holes in the wall for ink leaks to soil hands, clothing, fine linens, dainty persons. Carried in any position—it can't leak—it's Safety-Sealed.

No. 29½—Parker Pen Co., 20 Mill Street, Jamaica, Wis.

No. 30—H. V. Retel, St. Louis, Mo., Distributor.

No. 31—See description below.

No. 32—See description below.

No. 33—See description below.

No. 34—See description below.

No. 35—See description below.

No. 36—See description below.

No. 37—See description below.

No. 38—See description below.

No. 39—See description below.

No. 40—See description below.

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No. 89—See description below.

No. 90—See description below.

No. 91—See description below.

No. 92—See description below.

No. 93—See description below.

No. 94—See description below.

No. 95—See description below.

No. 96—See description below.

No. 97—See description below.

No. 98—See description below.

No. 99—See description below.

No. 100—See description below.

CATALOG FREE

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET EXPERIENCES SHARP BREAK

Announcement of Peace Negotiations From Berlin Causes Violent Drop in Prices — Grain Market Also Declines

Securities experienced a sharp break in price in the New York and Boston markets today. Opening quotations were substantially lower than Monday's closing level, and when the official announcement was made that the Central Powers would enter into peace negotiations stocks dropped several points more. The tone continued weak throughout the first half of the session, although there were spasmodic partial recoveries here and there before midday.

Traders have been given the credit for discounting important events anywhere from six months to a year in advance of their happening. Although peace may be a long distance away they figure that it was certain to be established some time and that even should nothing come of the proposition as announced the sentimental effect would be sufficient to cause much selling. Traders contend that the war has sent prices upward to a level that makes them too heavy and that higher prices could not be reasonably hoped for unless some new incentive for buying made its appearance. Consequently, it was argued, almost any event of an international character would be sufficient to send prices off.

It was to be expected that the war issues would be the ones to be most seriously affected. It was the war which made such stocks as Baldwin, American Locomotive, the Steel stocks, American Smelting, the coppers, steamship issues, and, in fact, nearly everything except the railroads ascend to unprecedented heights, and, therefore, with the prospect that war would end, these issues declined the most.

There also was a sharp break in the grain and cotton markets. Traders in these commodities were called upon for much heavier margins on account of the decline and a tightening of money rates resulted. In fact, these commodities have been going down for some time and the higher call money rates which have been witnessed lately were on account of this situation largely.

Bethlehem Steel, which profited most by the war, dropped 26 points to 600 on a few sales. Losses of five and six points were frequent throughout the New York list during the forenoon. Trading was very heavy and at times it looked like a stampede on the New York exchange. By midday losses of four points or more were sustained by Ajax Rubber, American Locomotive, Central Leather, Cuba Cane Sugar, Inspiration, Kennecott, Ohio Cities Gas, Republic Steel, New York Air Brake, and Utah Copper.

On the local exchange Gulf common opened off 1½ points at 141½ and improving to 142 dropped 6 points, recovering 1½ before midday. Copper Range opened off ¾ at 74½ and dropped to 71. Butte & Superior, North Butte, and in fact all the coppers were lower.

There was a further decline followed by a slight rally in the early afternoon. At the beginning of the last hour the tone was weak and the indications were that the recession had not run its course. As was to be expected the quotations for foreign bonds were strengthened by the reported peace negotiations. Anglo-French bonds, which Monday dropped to a new low level, advanced ½ to 93½ as the result of the German announcement. Great Britain and Ireland 5 per cents sold up ½ at 98½, and City of Paris 6's sold at 94½, up ¼.

COTTON EXCHANGE HOLIDAYS

LIVERPOOL, Eng.—Liverpool Cotton Exchange will be closed Dec. 23, 25 and 26, Dec. 30 and Jan. 1.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal Exchange prices are: Tin, spot offered at 43, easy; lead, spot 7.90@8, strong.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY
Rain or snow tonight and Wednesday followed by clearing; falling temperature; moderate winds becoming variable and increasing.

For Southern New England: Snow and colder in western portion tonight, turning to snow in the eastern portion; snow and colder Wednesday.
For Northern New England: Snow tonight and Wednesday; colder in Vermont.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 36.10 a. m. 37
12 noon 38

IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 34 New Orleans 34
Buffalo 30 New York 36
Chicago 25 Philadelphia 36
Cincinnati 26 Pittsburgh 32
Denver 22 Portland, Me. 32
Des Moines 8 Portland, Ore. 46
Jacksonville San Francisco 46
Kansas City 12 St. Louis 20
Nantucket 48 Washington 34

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 7:44 High water
Sun sets 4:12 12:53 a. m. 12:59 p. m.
Length of day 9:08 Moon rises 7:09 p. m.
LIGHT VEHICLE LAMPS AT 4:42 P. M.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Ex.	144	144	144	144
Alaska Ju.	77½	77½	77½	77½
Ajax Rubber	86½	86½	79½	83
Alaska Gold	12½	12½	12½	12½
Allis-Chalm.	32½	32½	30	30½
Allis-Chalm. pf.	89½	89½	88½	89
Am Ag Chem.	92	92	90½	90½
Am B Sugar	103½	104	98½	98½
AB & F	107	107	107	107
Am Can.	59	59	55	55
Am Can pf.	114½	114½	114	114
Am Car Fy.	75½	75½	71½	71½
Am Cot Oil.	52	52	51½	51½
Am Express.	130	130	130	130
Am H & L.	15½	16½	15	15
Am H & L pf.	76½	76½	73	73½
Am Ice Sec.	30	30½	29	29
Am Lined.	21½	21½	20½	20½
Am Lins'd pf.	53½	53½	52	52
Am Loco.	89½	90	85	85
Am Loco pf.	107	107	106½	107
Am Smelt'g.	112½	113	107½	107½
Am Smelt'g pf.	115½	115½	115½	115½
Am Steel A. P.	99	99	98½	98½
Am Steel Fy.	69½	70	65½	66½
Am Sugar.	114½	115½	112	112½
Am Tel & Tel.	125½	125½	124½	124½
Am Woolen.	52½	52½	46½	46½
*Am Wool pf.	96½	96½	96	96
Am Writ pf.	64½	64½	59½	59½
Am Zinc.	56	56	51	51
Am Zinc pf.	78½	78½	75	75
Anacoda.	93½	93½	83	89
Atchafalca.	104½	104½	102½	102½
Atchafalca pf.	100½	100½	100½	100½
At Gulf pf.	143	144	135	137
At Gulf pf. pf.	71½	71½	70	70
Bald Loco.	77½	78½	73½	73½
Bald & Ohio.	85	85	84	84
B & Ohio pf.	74½	74½	74½	74½
Barrett Co.	164½	164½	160	160
Batoplas.	134	134	134	134
Beth Steel.	600	600	599	599
Beth Steel pf.	155	155	150	150
BF Goodrich.	68½	68½	66½	66½
Brook R T.	83	83½	83	83½
Brook Un.	133½	132½	132½	132½
Bruns Term.	8	8	8	8
Burns Bros.	86½	87	86½	87
Butte & Sup.	67	67	64½	64½
Cal Petrol.	76½	76½	72	72
Cal Petrol pf.	57	57	53	53
Can Pacific.	66	66½	64½	64½
Can Pacific pf.	111½	111½	101½	101½
Can Leather.	115	115	115	115
Can Leather pf.	115	115	115	115
Chan Motor.	110	110½	107	107
Ches & Ohio.	66½	66½	63½	63½
CME & St Paul.	52	52	51	51
CME & St Paul pf.	123	123	123	123
Chi R & P.	37½	37½	36	36
Chi & West.	14½	14½	14	14
Chi & West pf.	42	42	40½	41
Chi & N W.	124	124	123½	123½
Chile Cop.	26½	26½	24	24
Chino Cop.	65½	65½	59½	59½
CCC & St L.	54½	54½	54½	54½
Col Fuel.	54½	54	49½	49½
Col Gas & El.	48	48½	45	45
Con Can.	96½	96½	92½	92½
Con Gas.	124	124	122½	122½
Con Gas pf.	124	124	122½	122½
Corn Prod.	25½	26½	23½	23½
Corn Prod pf.	108½	108½	107	107
Cruc Steel.	82½	82½	75	75
Cruc Steel pf.	120½	120½	120½	120½
Cuban CSug.	4	4½	55½	55½
Cuban CSug pf.	58½	58½	58	58
Denver pf.	41	43	40½	40½
Deere pf.	99½	99½	99	99
Dome Mins.	21	21	20½	20½
Driggs-Sea.	74	74	70½	70½
Erle.	56½	56½	55½	55½
Erle pf.	51½	51½	50½	50½
Gas W & W.	38	38	35½	35½
Gen Electric.	178½	178½	175	175½
Granby Min.	101½	101½	97	97
Gt Nor Ore.	41½	41½	39	39
Gt Nor pf.	116½	116½	116½	116½
Green Can.	50	50	49	49
Gulf States.	150	150	141	141
Harv Cor.	80	80	80	80
Harv of N J.	121	121	120	120
Int Central.	106½	106½	104	104
Inspiration.	66½	66½	62½	63
Int Ag Corp.	21½	21½	20½	20½
Int Ag Corp pf.	50	50	49	49
Int Con Cor.	17½	17½	17½	17½
Int C Cor pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½
Int Mer Mar.	44½	45	39½	39½
Int Mer pf.	116½	116½	110½	110½
In Nickel Ct.	40½	47	44½	44½
In Paper.	63½	63½	56½	56½
In Paper pf.	106½	107	104	104
Kan City So.	26½	26½	25½	25½
Kelley Tires.	70½	70½	69½	69½
Kenne Co.	54½	54½	50½	51
Lack Steel.	103	103½	98	98
Laclede Gas.	112	112	112	112
Lee & W.	25½	25½	23	23½
Lee & W pf.	49	49	48½	48½
Lee & W T Ct.	32	32	31½	31½
Lehigh Val.	10½	10½	99½	99½
Loose Wiles.	25½	25½	22½	22½
Louis & N.	130	130	130	130
Max Motor.	6½	6½	66½	66½
Maxwell pf.	79½	79½	79	79
May Co.	66	66	64½	64½
Mex Petrol.	106½	106½	101½	101½
Mex Pet pf.	98	98	98	98
Miami.	44½	44½	41½	41½
MSP & SSM.	118	118	118	118
M & St L New.	50	50	50	50
Mo K & T.	9½	9½	9	9
Mo K & T pf.	20	20	19	19
Mo Pacific.	17½	17½	16½	16½
Mo Pac pf.	17½	17½	16½	16½
Mo Pac pf. pf.	34½	34½	34½	34½
Mo Pac wif.	61½	61½	60	60
Mon Power.	106	106	104	104

Nat C&S.....	83	83	82	82
Nat Enamel.....	34½	34½	31½	31½
Nat Lead.....	65½	65½	62½	63
Nevada Con.....	30½	30½	28½	29
NY A Brake.....	165	165	156½	156½
NY Central.....	106½	106½	103	103½
NY N H & H.....	56½	56½	51½	52½
Norfolk So.....	30	30	30	30
N&W.....	136½	137	135	135
N&W pf.....	85½	85½	85½	85½
North Am.....	71	71	71	71
North Pac.....	110½	110½	109½	110
N S Steel.....	141	141	141	141
O Cities Gas.....	111	111½	109½	110½
Ont Silver.....	6½	6½	6½	6½
O&W.....	30	30	29	29
Owens Botl.....	102½	102½	101½	101½
Pacific Mail.....	26½	26½	24½	24½
Pan Am P&T pf.....	99½	99½	99	99
Penn.....	56½	56½	56	56
Phila Co.....	41	42	41	41½
PittsCoalctf.....	52½	52½	45	46
Pressed St.....	83	83	77½	77½
Public Ser.....	131	131	131	131
Pullman.....	164	164	164	164
Ray Con.....	31½	31½	29	29
Reading.....	108	108½	105	105
Rdg 1st pf.....	45	45	45	45
Repub I & S.....	85½	85½	80	80
Rep I & S pf.....	106½	105½	106½	106½
Rumely.....	18	18	17	17
Rumely pf.....	38	38	36	36
Ry Steel Sp.....	57	57½	53½	53½
Saxon Motor.....	76	76	76	76
Seab&A L.....	16½	16½	16	16
S&A L pf.....	38	38	38	38
S-Roebeck.....	230	230	230	230
Shat Arl.....	32	32	29½	29½
Shoss Shef.....	79	79	74	74
Sloss Sh pf.....	100	100	100	100
So Pacific.....	98½	98½	97½	98
So PR S.....	212	212	212	212
So Ry.....	29½	29½	28½	28½
So Ry pf.....	68	68	68	68
Std Mill.....	100½	100½	100½	100½
St L & S F W.....	26½	26½	26½	26½
Studebaker.....	119½	119½	116½	117
Stutz Motor.....	63	63	62	62
Texas Co.....	100	200	162	196
Texas Co Rts.....	74½	74½	74	74
Texas Pac.....	18½	18½	18	18
Third Ave.....	50½	50½	50½	50½
T S L & W.....	10	10	10	10
Union B&P.....	14½	14½	13½	13½
U B & P new.....	111	111	104	104
Union Pac.....	144	144½	142½	142½
Union Pac pf.....	83½	84	83½	84
United Fruit.....	158½	158½	155½	155½
Un Ry S F.....	117½	117½	114	114
Un Ry S F pf.....	24	24	24	24
U S C I P.....	25	25	24½	24½
U S Express.....	22½	22½	22½	22½
U S Rubber.....	67½	68	65	65
U S S R.....	73½	73½	71	71½
U S Steel.....	123	123	119½	119½
U S Steel pf.....	121½	121½	121	121
Utah Copper.....	119½	119½	113½	114
Utah Se.....	25½	25½	23½	23½
V C Chem.....	46½	46½	45	45½
V C I & C.....	0	0	57	57
Wabash.....	15½	15½	15½	15½
Wabash pf A.....	57½	57½	55½	55½
Wabash pf B.....	31	31	30	30
W Maryland.....	27½	28	26½	26½
West Union.....	101	113½	101	101
Westinghse.....	59	59	56½	56½
Westhse 1 pf.....	71	71	71	71
W & L E W.....	22½	22½	21	21
W & L E 1st w.....	52½	52½	52	52
White Motor.....	53	53	50½	50½
Willys-Over.....	37½	38	36½	36½
W-O pf.....	99	99	98	98
Woolworth.....	137½	137½	137½	137½
Wor Vomp.....	33	33	33	33

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

REASON FOR
IMPAIRMENT
OF RESERVES

Position of New York Banks Largely Brought About by Inter-Federal Reserve Gold Settlement System

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Recent impairment in reserve position of New York banks, in face of extensive receipts of imported gold, has been brought about to considerable extent by inter-federal reserve district clearings of debit and credits, settled weekly through gold settlement fund at Washington. Since the process was begun, May 20, 1915, to Nov. 23 last, total clearings and transfers through settlement fund aggregated \$5,657,785,000.

Total changes in ownership of gold among the 12 Federal Reserve institutions to Nov. 23 amounted to \$295,560,000, or 5.24 per cent of total obligations settled. All this \$295,560,000 came out of New York and Chicago. New York supplying \$291,420,000 and Chicago \$4,140,000.

In the two weekly settlements since Nov. 23, New York has been debited a further \$15,509,000, so that, to date, \$307,000,000 has been withdrawn in gold out of local banking channels by New York Federal Reserve Bank since May last year and disbursed through-out interior districts.

The following shows total changes in gold settlement fund from May 20, 1915, to Nov. 23, 1916:

Reserve Bank—	Increase
Boston	\$21,850,000
New York	\$291,420,000
Philadelphia	55,437,000
Cleveland	21,428,000
Richmond	23,829,000
Atlanta	26,207,000
Chicago	55,140,000
St. Louis	12,278,000
Minneapolis	12,485,000
Kansas City	37,737,000
Dallas	34,441,000
San Francisco	34,441,000
Total	\$295,560,000

*Decrease.

The reason for this prevailing drain on this center is in large part the extraordinary conditions of the period. There have been tremendous remittances from this center to the interior by fiscal agents of the Allied Governments. These have been made out of gold and other balances here, and have come through Federal reserve system for collection. Ordinarily such disbursements in the interior would have found their way again for investments in this market, but on account of the unattractive money market, prevailing so long, the interior could make better use of the funds at home. It is for this reason also that there has been such accumulation of bank reserves in the interior.

Fault is found in certain quarters with the Federal Reserve system for "forcing," as it were, this money out of New York into the interior. But the Federal Reserve system is not responsible for it. It is merely the agency employed. Had money been more attractive at this center, the result would have been different. It is fairly likely hereafter, if money rates maintain a better level at this center, the movement of cash through the gold settlement fund will result in New York being a larger and sustained creditor.

CUBAN-AMERICAN
SUGAR COMPANY
REPORT IS GOOD

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Cuban-American Sugar Company has issued its report for the year ended Sept. 30, 1916. The income account compares as follows:

	1916	1915
Income	\$27,344,128	\$23,366,625
Sales & misc. exp.	17,718,657	16,156,102
Profit	9,625,471	7,210,523
Charges, int. etc.	1,399,353	1,616,475
Surplus after charges	8,226,118	5,594,048
Pfd. dividends	562,566	1,105,132
Surplus	7,663,552	4,488,916
Prev. surplus	6,285,790	3,894,157
Misc. credits	367,000	179,000
Total surplus	14,335,336	8,562,073
Misc. debits	494,921	2,276,283
Com. divs.	1,427,120	
Common stock distribution	2,854,240	
P & L surplus	9,599,055	6,285,790

*Equal to 107.67 per cent on \$7,185,600 common stock, compared with 62.50 per cent earned on same stock previous year.

TRUST COMPANY
DEPOSITS GROW

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—An increase of \$21,598,386 in deposits is shown by local trust companies and state banks in report made Nov. 17, as compared with Aug. 31. Present deposits are largest ever reported. Since Jan. 12 they have increased \$40,185,365, or 7.9 per cent. On Nov. 11, 1915, deposits totaled \$476,872,870.

Securities owned total \$302,350,768, an increase of \$10,809,394 over August figures, the largest up to that time. Surplus and undivided profits increased more than \$3,000,000 to \$97,273,164, also a record figure, and net gain in the year was \$2,584,404.

EQUIPMENT ORDERS
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Railroads are placing less heavy contracts for equipment but orders closed last week called for 250,000 tons of steel, only a portion of which has been accepted by mills. Probably half of the tonnage is still under negotiation.

DIVIDEND PLAN
OF MERCANTILE
MARINE COMPANY

Initial and Back Payments to Be Considered by Board of Directors at Thursday's Meeting

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Directors of International Mercantile Marine Company meet Thursday, and a proposal to declare an initial payment on account of the 88 per cent back dividends on preferred stock of the company will be presented.

Some directors favor payment of 10 per cent in cash, while others favor smaller payment. Several directors insist that all back dividends be settled in one funding operation, and a new funding plan is being informally considered. This plan, however, calling for payment of back dividends, partly cash and partly in new preferred stock, is not likely to interfere with an initial dividend.

Earnings of International Mercantile Marine have improved in the last two months and year ending Dec. 31 will show approximately \$40,000,000 net for the stock. This is equivalent to \$80 a share on preferred. If back dividends were paid in full with new preferred stock at par making an addition of \$44,000,000 in preferred stock, or a total of about \$96,000,000, these earnings would be equivalent to full 6 per cent on whole issue of preferred and about 60 per cent on \$50,000,000 common.

American International Corporation interests have again appeared in the market as heavy buyers of Marine stock.

Purchases last week were principally of the common stock, it is understood. Prospect for common stock on basis of any funding plan which may finally be adopted is favorable.

P. A. S. Franklin, president of Marine Company, while on his recent trip to England, took up question of release of some cash held in treasuries of British subsidiaries of the company. Early reports were to the effect that the British authorities were loath to give up any of the surplus funds. It is estimated now that a release of some of the money can be effected, thus making it possible to pay off some of back dividends with cash. Exact proportion of stock has been fixed.

It has just come to light that it will be legally impossible to place preferred stock on regular 6 per cent basis until all of back dividends have been paid up or commuted. This barrier has accelerated proposal to pay an initial cash dividend of 10 per cent on the preferred.

Control of International Mercantile Marine rests with American International Corporation, National City Bank and the Rockefeller interests, and this majority will support a funding plan which is favorable to both classes of stock. Official announcement of a plan is expected shortly.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 12

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Allentown—H. L. Mohr of Lehigh Valley Shoe & Rubber Co.; U. S. Allentown—O. N. Clauss of Clauss Bros. Co., U. S.
Chicago—H. A. Bollman and S. L. Levi of Seiz Schwab & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—Phil Karl and Thomas Webster of Montgomery Ward & Co.; Essex.
Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorn.
Cincinnati—G. V. Zizzo; U. S.
Cleveland—C. C. Chisholm of Chisholm Boot & Shoe Co.; U. S.
Hayama—M. R. Bertrand; U. S.
Lancaster—P. C. R. Irving; U. S.
Los Angeles—Morris Cohn of Cohn, Goldwater & Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Louisville—A. R. Vogel of Vogel Bros. Co.; Copley-Plaza.
Lynchburg—R. P. Beasley of Beasley Shoe Co.; Inc.; Tour.
Nashville—W. E. Richardson and E. Murray of Murray Richardson & Co.; Lenox.
New York—Max Cohen; U. S.
New York—T. J. Murphy of Perry, Dame & Co.; Essex.
New York—T. W. Downing of Charles Williams Stores; Essex.
New York—W. W. Bowman of Charles Williams Stores; 113 Lincoln st.
Petersburg, Va.—H. E. Wright and W. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—F. O. Thacher and J. A. Steinbrucher of Thacher & Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia—W. H. Welmer and J. B. Harris of W. H. Wright & W. A. Ruffin; 173 Lincoln st.
Porto Rico—M. Covas of Honar Colam & Co.; U. S.
Portland, Ore.—A. M. Gibson; U. S.
Reading, Pa.—J. E. Knorr of Knorr & Ruth; U. S.
San Francisco—Isaac Gardner; U. S.
San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of the Philadelphia Shoe Store; Essex.
Waterbury, Me.—J. A. Foster; U. S.
Wheeling—George Greene of Locke Shoe Co.; Lenox.

LEATHER BUYERS

Leicester, Eng.—Harry Boston of H. Boston & Co.; Tour.
(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 106 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston Clearing House exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1916	1915
Exchanges	\$41,015,706	\$33,331,782
Balances	\$679,230	\$454,372

Local United States Subtreasury credit balance at the Boston Clearing House today, \$45,893.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	390	1000
Ohio Oil	392	396
Standard Oil, ex-div.	605	613
Standard Oil, California	375	379
New Jersey	708	714
New York	282	285
Illinois	254	258

INCREASES IN
CAPITAL STOCK
AMONG BANKS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Increase in stock of Farmers Loan & Trust Company had been expected for some time. The present movement to increase capitalization of banking institutions caused attention to be focused on this company, as it had been working with an extremely moderate capital, compared with other large institutions.

The enormous increase in deposits of banks and trust companies of late, and the larger field in banking operations which recent events have opened up, have made it essential to enlarge capitalization. Heretofore, even the largest banking institutions have been working with very much smaller capitals as a rule than banks in Europe.

Besides Farmers Loan & Trust Company, other trust companies that have increased capitalization lately have been the Columbia from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,000, Central from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, and Guaranty Trust Company from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. In addition, Chase National Bank not long ago increased capital from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000, and Harriman National is about to double present capital of \$500,000.

There are several other banks and trust companies whose stock has been undergoing great activity lately, based on expectations of an increase in capital to advantage of the stockholders.

DIVIDENDS

Nipe Bay Company declared a dividend of \$2 a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 23.

Maverick Mills declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20.

United Fruit Company directors declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable Jan. 15 to stock of record Dec. 23.

The Central Aguirre Sugar has declared regular quarterly dividend of \$2.50 a share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 16.

Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Company declared an extra dividend of \$1 a share, payable Dec. 23 to stock of record Dec. 16.

The Boston Insurance Company has declared the regular semiannual dividend of \$12. Payable \$6 on Jan. 1 and \$6 on April 1, 1917.

The King Philip Cotton Mills has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 1/2 per cent, both payable Dec. 30.

Haverhill Gas Light Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.12 1/2 (2 1/2 per cent), payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 16.

The Steel Company of Canada declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 13.

The Transue & Williams Steel Forging Corporation has declared an initial quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable Jan. 11 to stockholders of record Dec. 29.

Continental Zinc Company declared a dividend of 50 cents per share, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 20. Six months ago a dividend of \$1 was declared.

The directors of the Federal Oil Company have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 20.

The Cleveland Akron Bag Company declared an extra dividend of 1 1/2 per cent together with usual quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 20.

West Point Manufacturing Company has increased dividend from an 8 per cent to a 10 per cent basis by declaration of a semiannual dividend of 5 per cent, payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Dec. 15.

The American Gas & Electric Company has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent in common stock on the common together with the usual quarterly cash dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to holders of record Dec. 18.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock was also declared, payable Feb. 1 to holders of record Jan. 18.

Another extra dividend of 100 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent has been declared on the common stock, to be of the E. W. Bliss Company, to be paid from the accumulated net earnings. The usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent also has been declared on the preferred stock. All the dividends will be paid Dec. 23. Extra dividends of 100 per cent each were distributed on the common shares on Oct. 2 and on July 14 last. Previously extra dividends of 11 1/2 per cent each were distributed on the common shares on Jan. 1 and April 1 last. Throughout 1915 extra payments of 1 1/2 per cent each were made on common stock on April 1, July 1 and Oct. 1.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS
Following are quotations of the leading stocks today on the Philadelphia exchange:

Cramp Ship 95, Eic Stor Bat 69 1/2	
General Asphalt com 31, Lehigh Nav 88 1/2	
Leh Val Tran 22 1/2, L Y Tran 9 1/2	
Lake Superior 26 1/2, Phila Co 45 1/2	
Phila Co pfd 42 1/2, Phila Elec 29 1/2	
Phila Rap Tr 26 1/2, Phila Tract 30	
Union Tract 45, United Gas Imp 31	

CUBAN-AMERICAN SUGAR
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cuban-American Sugar Company reports for year ended Sept. 30: Net profit, \$1916, \$2,235,112; 1915, \$5,594,043.

ALLIS-CHAMBERS PURCHASE
CHICAGO, Ill.—Allis-Chambers Manufacturing Company has purchased for \$250,000 a half interest in Gates Iron Works.

NO PROSPECT
FOR REDUCED
MONEY RATES

Greater Influence of American Market on Lombard Street Conditions—Ingathering of the Income Tax

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LONDON, England.—The condition of the short money market in the week ending Saturday, Nov. 25, is best described by the comment that at times assistance from the central establishment was only just avoided and generally money for over-night was not so easily obtainable, and there was very little borrowed below 5 per cent.

The discount market has been quiet, with little change in rates. There has been the usual amount of conjecture as to a forthcoming war loan here and also as to a long term loan in the United States. The hopes of cheaper money are less bright as the year-end draws near. People are beginning to give more consideration to the possible larger influence which the American money market may exert over conditions in Lombard Street, and the opinion is apparently often expressed in "the City" that in New York money will be less cheap as January approaches.

The fact has also to be borne in mind that the ingathering income tax will shortly commence on a large scale, which, added to the weekly sums now being received by way of excess profits duty, will bring probably an unprecedented large sum of new money into the coffers of the exchequer and so to a certain extent deplete the market of useful cash. And finally there is the usual year-end habit of the banks of "window dressing" with the object of making a good showing in their annual balance sheets.

Thursday's usual statement of the Bank of England shows a large reduction in bankers' balances, the amount taken off being no less than £9,507,000. The counterpart of this movement is to be found chiefly in "other securities" which are shown to be £7,599,000 lower. There was also £1,842,000 added to "public deposits." There was very little alteration to the gold stock or the note circulation, the net decline in the reserve being only £93,000. The ratio of reserve advanced 1.02 per cent to 23.56 per cent as the result of the reduced deposit liabilities.

The revenue is again coming in strongly. Last Saturday's statement by the Treasury gives the total receipts at £10,432,000, of which £3,975,000 came in from the excess profits tax. Customs and excise produced £4,292,000. Expenditure for the seven days aggregated £5,889,000. The excess of expenditure above the receipts was provided for by the sale of £12,508,000 of 6 per cent exchequer bonds and £10,324,000 of Treasury bills. The remainder of the weekly deficit was supplied by a reduction of £3,088,000 in the exchequer balances. It is interesting to note that since the 6 per cent exchequer bonds were first issued £101,850,000 has been raised from their sale, while Treasury bills have produced during the same period £72,496,000. It will thus be seen that the exchequer bonds are now the more favored form of investment.

The silver market has been again very active, due mostly to strong Chinese buying and a fair demand from India and the Government. Market anticipations point to a higher level of prices being likely in the near future, though the caution is added that silver is always an uncertain factor.

The foreign exchange market has witnessed a fair amount of fluctuation in some of the European rates. Amsterdam moved nearly four points in London's favor. Lisbon has depreciated farther to 31 1/2, and Madrid has gone in the opposite direction to 23.07. Scandinavia at 16.82 1/2 is less favorable to London. Petrograd and Paris finish up at practically the same level.

The stock and share markets, apart from one or two bright spots, have been generally rather dull. The tone of the markets has been reflected in the 4 1/2 per cent war loan stock in which dealings were marked as low as a fraction under 95. Diamond and copper shares have been the features of the week, prosperity in the United States creating a market for the products of the leading companies of the former group. The activity in the copper stocks is chiefly due to the rise in the price of the metal to over £144 per ton. There has been a favorable movement in some of the leading rubber company shares wherein a decided recovery has taken place.

"PORT OF BOSTON"
BOOK ISSUED

The National Shawmut Bank has issued a pamphlet entitled "The Port of Boston," which outlines the possibilities of this port in the foreign trade movement. The bank states that it hopes "the facts presented will stimulate the interest of the New England public, manufacturer and merchant in the great question of national commerce preparedness, and in particular offer an incentive to the younger generation to get a training and a wider experience in a field in which up to recently there has been little inducement to enter."

ACTIVE OPERATIONS OF
SHOE FACTORIES CONTINUE
Spring Orders for Footwear Practically All Placed—Stock Scarce—Prices in Fair Way to Break Records—1917 Fall Business Receives Attention

Conditions in the shoe factories continue active. Orders for spring are practically all placed, but as conservatism has been a dominant feature, buyers are trying to cover on stock which was sparingly bought and liberally sold. This, however, is no easy thing to do, because the leading factories are sold up to April.

Buyers are testing the market with a view of sizing up the situation for fall business, but so far manufacturers are disinclined to negotiate, although it is customary to do so about this time. Neither party to such transactions would go very far, if fall orders were possible of being bought, because values have reached a height which makes the shoe business hazardous. Few manufacturers would buy material now to provide for such a trade.

No new year ever found the local merchants so well provided with work as will 1917, and at rates breaking all records. Therefore, with a four months' production sold ahead and a leather market which advances whenever a buyer enters it, the producers of footwear are not willing to take any chances by binding themselves to a contract which buyers would not hesitate to repudiate if prices took a downward course.

On the whole, therefore, the situation is peculiar in many ways. Manufacturers are alert lest the buyer order too much and the buyer equally so lest he order too little. Amid all these conditions which have envied the trade for the last two years, there has been much which commends itself. There have been less questionable transactions than might have been expected.

Both parties are subjected to a market that is almost beyond their control, still they have worked cautiously and so far safely. The future concerns them, and many look for results not pleasant to contemplate.

Altogether the trade, as a whole, has accepted the steady advance of values, knowing it to be largely the result of the war. Experiences of the past two years have not served to perpetuate the sentiment of confidence that equity rules all dealings between leather merchants and shoe producers. As a matter of fact, there have been instances where ambition has smothered trades mutually agreed to, and which no firm would in ordinary times fail to complete. Such affairs have caused determination to buy only when obliged by contracts or quality demanded.

RECORDS MADE
AT WOOL SALES
AT MELBOURNE

Competition Keen, But Prices Not Maintained on Par With Earlier Offerings—Lack of Interest in Faulty Clips

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent at Melbourne
MELBOURNE, Australia.—Sales were continued in Melbourne and Geelong at the end of October, when offerings comprised 18,000 bales.

The selection was a fairly good one, being drawn from Queensland, the Riverina district of New South Wales, and the northern, western and Gippsland districts of Victoria. Installments of several well-known Western Victorian merino clips were included, and some fresh records were established for this State.

Competition for all light-conditioned, well-grown merinos and fine crossbreds was exceptionally keen and well distributed. Well-grown, attractive lines of medium to coarse crossbreds were also in good demand, but the high prices which were such a notable feature at last week's sales were barely maintained.

Thinly grown, faulty and inferior sorts, especially when lacking length of staple, sold most irregularly, and withdrawals of such was somewhat heavy. Lambs' wool of good length, light in condition, and free from vegetable defects, realized good prices, but wasty, burry sorts were increasingly difficult of sale.

There was the usual full attendance of buyers and competition was keen, but perhaps not quite so general as last week, as the strong support from Yorkshire was not so noticeable. On the other hand Italy, France and Russia operated freely.

Greasy merino sold to 26 1/2, this being secured in the Geelong market, for the well-known Baruna Plains mark from the western district, while in Melbourne 26 1/2 was obtained for H. & B. Loddon Lea.

Scoured merino with good competition and 37d. was obtained for the Leichhardt clip from Aramac, Queensland. An outstanding feature of all wool sales of late has been the lack of interest in faulty wools. They are by no means so easily turned into cloth as free wools. The increased cost of their manufacture and the delay in manipulating them are both great, and, with labor curtailed as at the present time in Great Britain, the manufacturer fights shy of wools that offer the greatest amount of hindrance to the process of manufacture.

Until such time as the embargo, on the export of wools to America, is lifted, growers can look for no further rise in values.

Wool holds such a strong position that growers have every justification for expecting good prices this season, and although the figures obtainable for short, faulty sorts are low, compared with the top grades, still the prices ruling are far and away above those offering last year.

Growers have, so far, been able to have their wool offered as soon as it arrives into store, instead of having it held for months. If ships be available so that buyers can get their purchases away quickly, this pleasant state of things will continue, but a good deal depends upon the supply of shipping. Should a scarcity of tonnage develop catalogues will have to be curtailed to meet the situation.

TWIN CITY RAPID
TRANSIT FRANCHISE

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—President Horace Lowrey of Minneapolis Street Railway, a part of Twin City Rapid Transit Company system, has put before council a tentative draft of renewal of franchise expiring in 1923. Company asks a 30-year franchise with a fare to give a return of 7 per cent on its investment and one-fourth of the surplus earnings on stock after 1923 and one-half surplus earnings previous to that date. Company offers to surrender its present franchise rights on Jan. 1, 1918, and is willing that in the new franchise there should be a clause giving the city the right to purchase property on one year's notice.

NEW STOCK OF
WESTINGHOUSE CO.

Official announcement is expected soon of a new stock issue by the Westinghouse Electric Company. It is understood that the company will offer stockholders the right to subscribe to \$15,000,000 stock at par (\$50). The new stock will be underwritten, and the underwriting syndicate will, it is understood, be headed by Kuhn Loeb & Co. Proceeds of the new stock issue will be used for plant additions and improvements.

LOCOMOTIVES ORDERED
NEW YORK, N. Y.—American Locomotive Company has taken orders for 10 143-ton engines for Erie road, and two 83-ton engines for Maine Central road.

New England Power Co.
First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds
Due July 1, 1922

ROLEY-MCARLIE & CO.
30 State Street, Boston

NOVEMBER OIL
RECEIPTS GAIN

OIL CITY, Pa.—November receipts from oil wells in all divisions as shown in pipe line reports were 12,455,579 barrels, a gain of 187,433. The daily average, 408,186, is a new record according to Oil City Derrick's monthly report. Receipts from the eastern lines alone were 1,928,253 barrels, a gain of 196 in daily average. Eastern lines delivered 45,939 fewer barrels than in October, and the Mid-Continent lines 446,624 fewer. Amount of crude oil held in storage at end of November was 473,265 barrels less than in October.

MORE WAGES INCREASED
PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Approximately 13,000 employees of Jones & Laughlin Steel Company will receive a 10 per cent wage increase Dec. 15. Men working by the day and tonnage employees are affected.

LEADING HOTELS, RESORTS, TRAVEL BY LAND OR WATER

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

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GEORGE H. NEWTON, Manager, formerly of Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, and Parker House, Boston

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800 Rooms—All With Bath

Highest standards. Moderate prices. Unexcelled cuisine. Central location, near shops and theatres. One block from Elevated and Subway stations. Room and bath \$2 and up; two persons \$3 and up. Parlor, Bedroom and Bath \$5 and up.



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"An Hotel Where Guests Are Made to Feel at Home"

High-Class—Exceptionally Accessible—Reasonable Rates

400 Rooms—Moderate Restaurant Charges

Single Rooms with Running Water	\$1.50-\$2.50 per day
Single Rooms with Tub or Shower	\$2.00-\$3.00 per day
Double Rooms with Running Water	\$2.50-\$4.00 per day
Double Rooms with Tub or Shower	\$3.00-\$5.00 per day

Under Same Management as Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston

EDWARD C. FOGG, Managing Director ROY L. BROWN, Resident Manager

ALPINE PASSES DESCRIBED BY D. W. FRESHFIELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor


LONDON, England.—On the resumption of the meetings of the Royal Geographical Society, the president, Mr. Douglas W. Freshfield, read a paper on the "Passes of the Western and Central Alps." In that part of the Alpine chain which lay between the Mediterranean and the Ortel group, he said, the frontier was popularly supposed to correspond with the watershed, with the conspicuous exception of Canton Ticino, where Switzerland thrust herself down on the Italian lakes. There were, however, other exceptions to the rule. France, when she took the county of Nice from Italy in 1860, did not content herself with the old Roman frontier of Turbia, but annexed the district of Mentone and the glens behind it, once dependencies of Monaco. To avoid spoiling one of Victor Emmanuel's favorite shooting grounds, however, the headwaters of the Vesubia, on the western side of the range, were allowed to remain Italian. In the Simplon Pass district the pastures and villages above the gorge of Gondo, though on the Italian side, were Swiss, for a reason which would account for most of the irregularities farther east—a difficult gorge was a more practical barrier to human intercourse than an upland pasture. Canton Ticino, occupied by the Swiss Confederates in the Sixteenth Century as payment for military services rendered to the Duke of Milan, had on occasion been a lesser Ireland to Switzerland. Its inhabitants had shown, however, no particular desire to share the burdens of the young kingdom of Italy. They had found practical advantages in remaining Swiss. They were lightly taxed, their military service was never far from home, and their frontier afforded some of them almost unique opportunities for a profitable pursuit—that of smuggling. It might fairly be anticipated that no change in the western and northwestern frontiers of Italy would be caused by the present European convulsion, but one happy result might be looked for—a relaxation of the mutual distrust which had made travel sometimes difficult and photography impossible in recent years on the Franco-Italian frontier. Dealing specifically with the Alpine passes, the president said it was the fashion in Roman times to speak of the Alps as the rampart of Italy, but all ways they had been a most ineffectual rampart. In the course of the centuries Goths and Huns, Lombards and Franks, Holy Roman Emperors, French Kings, Napoleonic and Austrian armies had swarmed over their ridges.

Transit methods had no doubt been modified from the rude paths trampled by the invading Gauls and the harsh pavés of the Roman Empire to the splendid high roads of Napoleon and the tunnels of today. But even in very primitive times, the Alps were not pathless. Wherever in mountain regions there were inhabitants and pastures there were paths. He himself had found them in the Caucasus, the Himalayas, the Atlas, all over Africa, everywhere, till he got to the Mountains of the Moon. The Romans laid down their Strata Romana, and very little improvement was made for 1500 years. The modern pavés throughout the Italian Alps were bad imitations of Roman road-making. It was a long time before anyone crossed the Alps on wheels. In exceptional cases one read of wheels crossing the Little St. Bernard in the Eighteenth Century. After that came the great constructive energy that made all Europe move on, improving laws, roads, and maps, destroying boundaries, and bringing the Alps for the first time since Charles the Great under one master: Napoleon. Besides his splendid military road over the Simplon between 1800 and 1810 he made roads over the Mont Genève and the Mont Cenis, and surveyed and planned roads across the Little St. Bernard and the Argentières. There was hardly a great pass in the Alps which did not echo to the tramp of his armies. The central knot, the St. Gothard and Glarus Alps, were desperately fought over;

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European Plan.

Rooms, detached bath, \$1.50 and up.

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Washington's Most Exclusive Hotel

Noted for its cuisine and perfection of individual service

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American and European Plan, Corner K and Fourteenth Sts., WASHINGTON, D. C.

Southern exposure and convenient to Government Buildings, Parks and Shopping District.

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Fireproof. Elegant. Refined. European Cuisine and Service. French Cuisine. Pure Artesian Water throughout from our well, 1,000 feet deep. Direct car lines and taxicabs to and from all railway and steamship depots. Catering at all times and always to the comfort of guests.

Lakewood, N. J.

A MODERN HOTEL

With a Quiet Air of Democracy and a Home-like Atmosphere.

MUSIC AND DANCING

E. E. SPANGENBERG, Manager.

the Splügen was crossed by Macdonald—one of the most daring feats of the French forces in the Alps. On all the western passes, Mr. Freshfield pointed out as an interesting fact, the military defense of Italy was not on the watershed, but in a gorge on the Italian side; on the Argentières of the Barrières, on the Mont Genève and Mont Cenis that of La Cluse, on the two St. Bernards that of Ft. Bard.

PROFESSIONAL TRADE UNIONISTS


By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Judgment was delivered recently by Mr. Justice Heydon in the New South Wales Industrial Court on an application by the Professional Officers Association for a wages board for civil and other engineering architects, surveyors, barristers, doctors, solicitors, and other professional men in the employ of certain Government departments, the Sydney City Council, and shire or municipal councils. The application was opposed by 11 employees concerned, and by several unions of employees. One of the grounds of opposition was that these professionals were not under the Industrial Disputes Act at all. The application was dismissed. Mr. Justice Heydon remarked that the movement to bridge such classes of men as mentioned under the act seemed a dangerous novelty.

NEW YORK AND EASTERN

HOTEL LENOX

40 BUFFALO



Located on the Highest Point in Buffalo

In a slightly section free from noise and smoke. Every room opens to fresh air and sunshine.

\$1.50 A DAY EUROPEAN PLAN AND UP

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America's Latest and Most Refined, and New York's Centermost Hotel

Only hotel occupying an entire city block, Vanderbilt and Madison Aves., 43rd and 45th Sts., adjoining Grand Central Terminal.

1000 rooms open to outside air.

900 with bath.

Room rates from \$2.50 per day.

Suites from 2 to 15 rooms for permanent occupancy. Large and small hall, banquet and dining salons and suites specially private functions.

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In the Center of New York

MADISON AVENUE

42nd and 43rd Streets

One block from the Grand Central Terminal.

Entrance to Subway and convenient to all Transportation Lines.

Within easy access of all places of amusement and in the heart of the new shopping district.

Rates from \$2.50 per day.

JOHN McE. BOWMAN, President.

PAUL B. BODEN, Vice-President.

NEW YORK

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Single rooms and suites for the accommodation of transient as well as permanent guests. Transient rates, \$2.00 per day upwards.

Illustrated Booklet of Hotel.

COPELAND TOWNSEND, Lessee-Director

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE HAMILTON

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A Select Family and Transient Hotel; Ideal Location, Modern Amenities and Homelike Good Table. American Plan, \$2.50 up per day. Special rates by week or month. Booklet.

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The steamer is your hotel from New York to and around the island stopping at principal ports and returning to New York. Spacious accommodations on large vessels built especially for the tropics. Sailing Saturdays. Write for booklet.

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Weekly Sailings from New York to Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Costa Rica and Colombia, fortnightly to Guayaquil, also 22 and 24-day Tropical Tours. Luxurious Steamships. Unexcelled Cuisine. Reservations made and all information at

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

Steamship Service—Pass. Ticket Office

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WESTERN

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800 comfortable modern rooms; excellent cuisine and service in three nationally-known restaurants; two good orchestras and the largest Ball Room and Banquet Hall in Ohio; many private dining rooms and the only individual floor service in Cleveland explain the popularity of The Hollenden.

European Plan, with bath: For One Person \$2 to \$3 For Two Persons \$3 to \$4 With Twin Beds \$4 to \$5 Suites at various prices

The Hollenden
Cleveland

CHICAGO



Evanston Hotel

Among Chicago's new, prominent hotels, Evanston Hotel is unique. It appeals to those who prefer quiet elegance to artificial glitter and show.

Though just outside Chicago's boundary, near Lake Michigan, in the choicest section of beautiful Evanston, the fast express trains of the Elevated and the C. & N. W. Railway bring you to the hotel in from 20 to 35 minutes.

Club breakfasts, club luncheons, table d'hôte dinners and a la carte service. Dinner Dances on Thursdays. Choice rooms, beautifully furnished, with bath, \$1.50 to \$3.00 per day. \$10 to \$30 per week. Our special suites with sun parlors are exceptionally attractive. Write for Booklet.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Opportunities in Art Industries

Some unusual ideas were advanced recently, before the members of the Art Institute of Chicago, that must be helpful to all parents, teachers, and earnest students in our schools, all of whom are giving time and thought to the subject of a profession into which each boy and girl may fit himself or herself. These proposals came from Henry Turner Bailey, of Boston, who has taught art, was sent to Europe to study the relations of art galleries to the people, and who is the editor of the School Arts Magazine. "The proposals are not, therefore," as he himself stated in the lecture, "the dreams of a visionary."

In the first place, Mr. Bailey stated that the future of the craft-industries is assured. In the United States, with its rapid increase in wealth and intelligence, its schools and colleges overflowing with pupils eager to acquire skill in the arts and industries, the future will be none too good in the future.

"Knowing all this," asks Mr. Bailey, "what are we doing to prepare ourselves to meet the forthcoming demands? In the past many of our most skilled workers have come from Europe. In view of present conditions, can we expect this supply from there? We must take immediate steps to train our own talent."

"Our hope in the public schools. In these schools the elementary courses must be so richly varied that each pupil, trying his hand at them all, may reveal his special talent. Such courses we now have. But this talent falls to develop as it should."

"A few large museums, and some of the smaller ones, are endeavoring to make their collections mean more to adults and to school children, but an entire reorganization of the traditional type of museum is necessary before it can become a factor in the industrial-art education of the whole people."

"The new plan involves three cooperating units: An art museum of a new type, a university of the arts, and a personal service corporation."

"I would have a hall of history in each museum of arts—its floor and walls scored with black lines, one inch apart, to indicate the years, the centuries to be indicated by broader red lines and figures. In the room would be three show cases, extending the entire length of the room. In the center one would be models of the typical architecture of the world, all made on the same scale, one-sixteenth of an inch to the foot, each properly located with reference to the scale of time. In the left wall case, models of transportation, from the raft to the latest ocean liner, from the dog sled to the airship, to show what conveniences man has equipped in each period. The right show case should show models of the tools of the arts, from the primitive hand loom and potter's wheel to the modern multiple Hoe printing press, and power loom—all these to the same scale, and all properly located in the scale of time, to show with what implements man was supplied at any particular period."

"The walls of this hall would be charts of history. Upon the left wall, above the transportation case, the names of the rulers of mankind, discoverers, statesmen, captains of industry; below these, a chart showing in colors the rise and fall of nations, together with the record making events of history. Upon the right wall, above the craft tools case, would be the names of painters, sculptors, craftsmen, authors, and musicians; below them, their chief works, indicated by printed titles. Over the center case of architecture would be suspended the names and accepted symbols of the great religious leaders and philosophers who have influenced the history of architecture."

"Every object in this hall would be labeled with its name and the location of its original, accompanied with references to the best books in the library. Around this central hall, which would really be an index to the other halls of the museum, I would group the halls of arts. Each hall should be devoted to one division of the arts as follows: Delineation—illustration, landscape, portraiture, mural decoration, vision; gallery of ceramics—glass, terra cotta, marble, bronzes, ivory, gems; gallery of constructive arts—leatherwork, woodwork, iron and steel, precious metals, weaving; gallery of basketry—textiles, printed fabrics, embroidery, laces, costumes; gallery of writing and printing; gallery of manuscripts; gallery of interior decoration; gallery of primitive arts."

"This arrangement would have to be modified to suit local conditions, of course. There should be a library in this museum accessible to every student, supplied with all that he needs to get his artistic and historical perspective. There should be lecture rooms fitted with blackboards and facilities for lantern slides; easels and revolving stands for the display of sculptures and pictures."

"The university of arts should be a technical training school of the highest order. It should be equipped with studios and shops for doing the work under the most favorable conditions. There should be a faculty of the best craftsmen and artists obtainable. This university should establish such cooperative relations with the art schools and colleges, and these latter with the high schools, that all talented pupils would be discovered, encouraged to enter the nearest local art school, and go thence to the university of the arts."

"To complete this plan, a personal service corporation should be established, to lend money without interest, or at a low rate, to talented boys and girls whose parents are unable to give them the sort of education their tal-

ent deserves. This money should be returned later on installments, as circumstances warrant. There should be channels through which the best work of the pupils may be disposed of while they are working at their studies, and relations established with employers in various fields of the art-industry, so that students may be sure of employment when they graduate. And finally, there should be established a salesroom for the alumni where those who prefer to work independently may show their goods."

By such a revolution of the public museums as Mr. Bailey proposed, talented children would be pushed forward, not held back. With such a proof of the needs of the industrial crafts for more craftsmen, and a system such as Mr. Bailey has outlined, there need be no lack of skilled workers in all crafts among our future citizens.

Narrow Ribbons for Spring

The popularity of ribbons as millinery material this season will in all probability be repeated in the modes for spring, according to a well-known house of hat-makers. The first hats that have been shown by many of the wholesale houses show entire crowns of ribbon, as well as brim bindings and cabochons of plaited ribbon or just a band and simple bow.

"This season was one of narrow ribbons," remarked the buyer for this house, "and there is every reason to believe that the feature will continue. As far as we can tell, the demand is for Russian, Indian, Chinese, Persian, and Oriental patterns—in fact, any design that is odd and different, and I do not think that ribbons of conventional design will be emphasized. Feather and picot-edged ribbons have been good this season. Very narrow Roman striped ribbons are called for, as well as wider bandings in the same design. Two-toned satins in all widths are also in favor, and there is a vertical striped grosgrain with a Persian design between the stripes that is rather good. This is on the order of a Paisley pattern, and right here I might say that Paisley ribbons had a tremendous sale this fall and from the trend of things the spring demand will be quite as large."

"Quite interesting is the fact that last summer was the first that we have ever had a demand for metallic ribbons, but, if you will remember, even on the little wash dresses there was always a touch of metal, and we are now showing ribbons with a peculiar design in a blending of colors, with metal showing strongly in the design. These ribbons are woven, as they are far more satisfactory in every way than embroidered ribbons. The outlook for spring is for grosgrain and faille ribbons, with few taffetas shown, and the satin only featuring in the two-tone effects. The colorings are brilliant and the narrow widths show the influence of the vogue for sport hats."

Carrots Espagnole

Boil until tender, and mash through a colander 2 or 3 bunches of carrots. Beat into them 2 tablespoons melted butter, ¼ teaspoon pepper, ½ teaspoon salt, and cayenne, or paprika. Add 2 eggs, well beaten, and grated cheese to taste, about 2 or 3 tablespoonfuls. Bake in a mold in a moderate oven about 30 minutes, and serve turned out on a hot dish. Garnish with parsley. It should be as light as a soufflé.

Pseudo Roast Chicken

To avoid cold-storage chicken and yet have it tender, try the "pseudo-roast." Take the cleaned fowl, and place it in a kettle of water already heated to boiling. Simmer gently until the chicken meat becomes tender. Twenty minutes before meal time, baste the chicken with butter and place in a hot oven until golden brown.

Indoor Gardening

LONDON, England—Among the lilies that can be successfully grown indoors, the Calla or Arum lily, with its large, sweet-scented blossoms, is one that will grow well if given a light, warm position near a window during the winter months. The soil should be kept fairly moist, and when the flowers appear a little fertilizer may be given. In May, after the plant has flowered, it should be placed out of doors and kept just moist, or if a garden is available, the lilies may be planted out and kept well watered until August, when they should be taken up and repotted. The Blue African lily is also easily grown indoors. It should be given plenty of water during the summer months, less water being required in autumn, and be kept quite dry during the winter. It should be kept in a light and sunny room, and repotted every two or three years, the repotting being done in the spring. This lily flowers in the summer. The Chinese Sacred Lily is often grown in shallow bowls half filled with gravel and water. The bulbs resting on the gravel, and just clear of the water. They should be treated in the same way as other bulbs for growing indoors, kept in a cellar or dark room until well rooted, then gradually brought into the light. Auriculas are spring flowering plants, and, during the summer months, they should not be subjected to much heat, but can be kept outside a window, if sheltered from the sun. In the autumn they should be brought indoors, and during the winter they require little water. In March, more water should be given, and, as soon as they have finished flowering, they should be repotted and again kept in a cool place. Musk is easily grown indoors, if given plenty of water in



Photograph by Mary H. Northend, Salem, Mass.

Pictorial Wallpaper in the Cook-Oliver House

One of the most interesting of the many pictorial wallpapers to be seen in Salem homes is shown in the drawing room of the Cook-Oliver house at Salem, Mass. It is a French scenic paper that was brought home by the builder of the house, Captain Cook, and was printed probably by J. Zuber & Co. In 1820 it was put on the room which was to be used as the parlor.

It depicts a panoramic scene of Paris and, while many of the panels have become dilapidated, yet the west wall is left practically intact, representing a pastoral scene. In coloring it shows gray, green, and black, touched up with yellow and red. The old merchants knew how to build for comfort and beauty, and into this house was introduced one of the most interesting fireplaces in any Salem home. It was hand carved by Samuel McIntyre, Salem's noted woodcarver, about the year 1799, being designed for the wonderful mansion that was built by one of the three merchant princes, Elias Hasket Derby, to insert in one of the rooms.

This, like many bits of carving, was purchased by Captain Cook, at the time of the demolishing of the Derby house, and was then introduced into its present home, the house being built in 1804 by Captain Cook, for his daughter, who married Henry K. Oliver, the composer of "Federal Street." This mantel shows some of McIntyre's best carving and an exquisite brass hob grate introduced into soapstone, one of the first in Salem houses.

It seems but fitting that a house such as this should have proper furnishings, such as are shown in the dainty table and the Chippendale chair, both of which pieces correspond with the rest of the furnishings of the home. The house in which the wall paper is shown is a type that came into prominence at the close of the Revolutionary War, a large, square house, three stories in height, showing in exterior finish many of McIntyre's best designs. In addition to the fireplace, we find the gate posts on either side the little picket gate most charming as well as classic. They were carved by McIntyre for the old Derby mansion, as were the columns that support the porch.

Step over the threshold, enter the spacious hallway that extends, like many of that day, entirely through the house. Here the door frame and staircase show the master's handiwork; the broad landing is lighted by a window specially designed, and large square rooms open on either side of the hall. The one at the right shows scenic wall paper, while that at the left, used as a dining room, shows more simple treatment.

Why shouldn't the bathroom be beautiful—a place of delicate colorings and soft tones, rather than the staring white, shiny place it is in many homes? The conventional white enamel cannot be surpassed for cleanliness and purity of appearance, to be sure, but equally dainty to look at and offering the same degree of immaculateness is a bathroom enameled in some delicate tone to harmonize with the color scheme of the bedroom with which it connects.

Some go so far as to make the bathroom the same color as the bedroom, even when this is dark. A bathroom opening out of a man's bedroom, recently observed, was handled in this way. The bedroom was decorated in dull blues, taupe, and mulberry. The bathroom had walls painted in broad stripes of dull blue and taupe, the stripes being quite six inches wide. The floor was tiled in large squares of the same blue and taupe. The tub and other furnishings were in dull blue enamel, and the wall cabinets (for brushes, soaps and the like) were painted a dull mulberry. Built into the front of each cabinet door was an old colored print, covered with glass and framed with dull blue molding, and on the inside of each cabinet door was a mirror. One small closet in this bathroom is large enough to hang bathrobe and pajamas, while another is arranged for drying towels and holds a basket for soiled clothes. On the inside of both doors are full length mirrors.

"The criticism that 'mirrors in men's bathrooms are necessarily an effeminate touch,' observes a certain interior decorator. 'can be refuted by the statement that so sturdy a soldier as the great Napoleon had his dressing room at Fontainebleau lined with them. This fact reminds us that we have recently seen a beautiful bathroom, planned for a woman, in which the walls and ceiling are of glass, cut in squares and fitted together in the old French way. Over the glass is a dull gold trellis, and twined in and out of this, ivy, absolutely natural in appearance but made of painted tin. The floor tiles and fixtures are white enamel, and a soft moss-green velvet carpet is laid down when the bath is not used."

"When buying bath mats, bath robes, bath slippers, bath towels, bath towels and wash towels, it is easy to

remember the color scheme of your rooms, and, by following it out, the general appearance of your suite is immensely improved. Window curtains for bathrooms should be made of some material which will neither fade nor pull out of shape when washed. Scrub, swiss, or china silk of a good quality make a good choice.

"For a woman's bathroom, Venetian glass bottles, covered jars, and bowls of every size, come in opalescent pale greens and other delicate tints. Then there are the white glass bottles, jars, bowls, and trays with bunches of dashing pink roses, to be obtained at any good department store. Glass toilet articles come in considerable variety, to match any color scheme, so use them as notes of color of the bathroom shelves. Here, too, is an opportunity to use your old Bristol or Bohemian glass, once regarded as hideous, but, when unearthened and used to contribute to a color scheme, now found to have distinct value and real beauty."

Nebraska Roly Poly

Two cups of flour, 4 teaspoons of baking powder, ½ teaspoon of salt, 1 egg, ¼ cup of butter, ¼ cup of sugar, ¼ cup of milk, 4 Jonathan apples. Sift the dry ingredients together, then work in the butter with a fork. Beat the egg until light, add to the milk, then add gradually to the first mixture. Toss on a floured board, pat and roll out in an oblong shape, having dough about 1-3 inch thick. Spread with thinly sliced apples, dust with 2 tablespoons sugar and 1 tablespoon cinnamon, mixed together; and roll up as a jelly roll. Brush over with beaten egg, and dust with sugar and cinnamon in same proportion. Bake in a moderate oven. One-half cup washed currants or seedless raisins may be spread over oblong in place of apples, if desired.

Peanut Straws

Make a rice rich pastry; roll it out thin, spread ¼ with softened peanut butter. Wet the edges of the pastry and fold over the remaining half; roll lightly with the rolling pin and prick a few places with a fork to keep from puffing up. Cut in strips about 1 inch wide and 3 inches long. Bake in a quick oven. Lightly brown and brush over with milk.

Novelties in Winter Neckwear

It is interesting to watch the fashions in dress. Yet, so prone are we to forget that there really is nothing new under the sun, that we imagine the vain thing that something new in wear has come. Look back but a few years, and we will see that there has been only a slight variation in the same old patterns. Those who have kept their soft lace and embroidered linen turnover collars, may get them out and wear them over the new silk shirt waist collars, which lie flat or turn up and over at the top, according to choice. The lace finish of the carefully preserved collars will just finish the costume.

Then again, we find upon the novelty counters satin and velvet collars, some of them made of doublefaced satin, in blues and old gold, black and gold, mulberry and green, gold and green, the darker color usually making the foundation. These bands are brought together at the front in a little bow. They may be worn on the neck band of the shirt waist, around the turned up collar of the waist, or upon the neck with the waist collar flat. Many of them are finished with a dainty little bouquet of artificial flowers, smart in their daring impressionistic combinations of colors.

Everywhere, in the stores of the Middle West, at least, the dainty French bouquets for fur or corsage are in evidence. The counters fairly dance with light and color, inviting the passing shopper to join their gay troupes and rejoice that they have come back to add bright little spots to the street costume and evening gown, riot on the hats, and peep out at the passerby from the sober folds of a muff or the long silky hair of the fur neck piece. An otherwise somber costume assumes a lightness of atmosphere from these dainty nosegays which nothing else can give it. So natural are they that one sees this passerby and that one sniffing involuntarily into their gay little faces. Roses and lilies of the valley, violets and a gay rose bud, cuddled in the midst of the woody looking bunch, blue, rose and pink; yellow chrysanthemums and marguerites; daisies, every kind of flower that grows in the

field, by the roadside, and in the hot-houses, disport themselves, seeking a lodgment where they may fill their mission of brightening and giving color to the humdrum business street or dingy car or train.

"Doesn't it seem good to see the dainty things again on the ladies," exclaimed a gentleman, as he watched a group of girls, their furs caught back with these floral tributes. "It makes such a difference with one's feelings, somehow, these bright spots here and there."

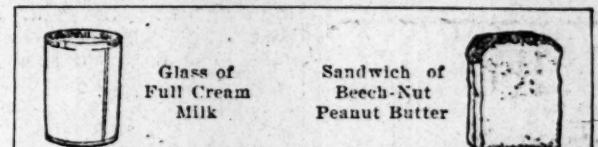
For Cooking on the Table

A new table stove, designed to prepare breakfast or luncheon in short order, is provided with two shallow pans over one deep vessel, with a drip for broiling and an egg poacher with four egg cups. The shallow pans are used as griddles, and also as covers for the deep vessel and as heat reflectors. Toasting is done in a wire door between the heat-producers, so that both sides of a slice of bread are toasted at the same time. The drip vessel, used above the heat chamber, broils, poaches, steam and creams, just as a stew pan does over a coal or gas fire. Thus, eggs can be fried in the griddle on top, toast prepared below, and bacon or chops broiled, all at the same time.

Rice Cream

Scald 2 cups of milk, add ¼ teaspoon of salt. Mix 1 tablespoon of cornstarch with ¼ cup of cold milk and add to the hot milk, stirring constantly while mixing them. Cook 10 minutes. Separate 2 eggs, beat the yolks slightly and add to the cornstarch. Cook 5 minutes. Remove from the fire and add 1 teaspoon of vanilla. Put 1 cup of cooked rice in a pudding dish, pour the cream slowly on it, mixing it well into the rice. Make a meringue by beating the whites of the 2 eggs stiff and dry. Add 2 table-spoons of sugar, beat well, flavor with ½ teaspoon of vanilla, and ¼ teaspoon of lemon extract. Drop in small spoonfuls over the top of the pudding. Brown delicately and serve cold.

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The Practice of Righteousness

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIGHTHOUSNESS is right doing. So, righteousness can be practiced. And righteousness must be practiced if it is to be an established thing in our lives. The practice of the virtues is as necessary as the practice of the arts, or of mechanics, or of the sports, if one is to become skilled in them, as in these external things. A wise parent, he, who would teach his child to practice truthfulness, unselfishness, kindness, patience, in the same intelligent and systematic way that he works at his multiplication table, his music, his skating or dancing or ball playing. Mechanics, the arts, even the personal graces, are not perfected without experiment and labor; neither is righteousness. Surely, the moral life, of vastly more importance than any material thing, should not be left to haphazard development. The old adage, "Practice makes perfect," applies to an individual's goodness, as to his work or to his play.

Now Christian Science has revealed the divine and purely spiritual foundation of true righteousness and has shown us, correlatively, the reasons for the insecurity of human good. The world has believed righteousness to be a matter of personal goodness. Christian Science maintains that it is not, and stands squarely with the Master, Christ Jesus, in his saying to the Jews, "Why callest thou me good? There is none good but one, that is, God." God is discovered by Christian Science to be divine Mind, everywhere present, all-powerful, all-wise, all-loving, all-good; having within Himself no evil, no matter, no quality less than infinite perfection. Man, as God knows him, real man, spiritual man, the likeness of God, exists as divine idea in this divine Mind, and partakes of the divine nature, knowing, like the divine Mind which contains and sustains him, no evil at all. This being true, what is the mortal, the material sinning and sick man, who knows righteousness only faintly and battles

constantly with trouble? A counterfeit, Christian Science says, of the real spiritual man; an inversion, a perversion, a reversal, of man as he really is; an untruth about the immortal eternal wholly good man of God. Like the discord in music and the mistake in mathematics, sin and mortality are discordant mistaken beliefs about man. And as the truth about God and man appears, the false beliefs about man must disappear. So as Christian Science reveals it, the practice of righteousness is not the cultivation of supposed personal virtues, believed to have origin in the mortal, but the understanding and actual demonstration of the power, the presence, the goodness of God, divine Mind, made practical, as spiritual experience, in the thoughts and lives of mankind.

And this expression of the divine idea in daily human life truly demands constant practice. The understanding that man is spiritual, and that matter, sin, and disease are not man at all, but just erroneous and passing fancies about him, introduces into experience the spiritual righteousness which defies sin and decay. The immortality of man, which popular theology has said lies beyond death, is found by Christian Science to be, because the spiritual man is the only man, the present fact of being. And is not immortality well worth constant demonstration, when it puts off, here and now, in the measure it is demonstrated, the pangs of mortality? Righteousness is really just a matter of right understanding; and the only wholly right understanding, Christian Science teaches, is spiritual understanding. This spiritual understanding is not native to the mortal, is not, indeed, grasped by the mortal. But, appearing as divine Mind becoming apparent to human consciousness because of right desire, it "puts off" the mortal, as Paul states it to us, and brings to light the man and manhood of God's creating. And, logically, this practice of righteousness heals the sick.

The human mind in its personal beliefs of right-doing, has no defense against sickness, for among its beliefs are the time-honored ones that God sends sickness and that it is unescapable. The divine Mind, dispelling the human beliefs in good and evil, dispels sickness with them; for spiritual righteousness is health, inasmuch as it overcomes the belief of intelligence and sensation in matter, and so overcomes the supposed power of matter to tempt or to torment man.

In short, as men and women spiritualize their thinking, and come to think as divine Mind, thinks about every created fact, they will stop thinking materially, or erroneously, about all things. And as material thinking lessens, its evil fruits, sin, sickness, and death, correspondingly lessen; and this is the way by which Christian healing comes about. Christian Science saves us, not by putting out our human belief with another human belief, nor by mental suggestion, domination, or any faith in human power, so-called, but by demanding that we give up material viewpoints and in all earnestness seek spiritual understanding about God and man. If one plank supported a vast amount of wrong and untrue structure, and we could pull out that plank, all that had rested upon it would fall with it. So Christian Science exposes to be false the basic belief that matter is man, and pulling that out of thought, sees whatever was built upon it disappear with it. This is why sick hearts, sick homes, sick businesses and enterprises and plans, whatever has any belief in matter or a selfhood apart from God involved in its structure, yield to Christian Science treatment as readily as do sick bodies. Christian Science deals, not with the trouble, but with the plank that stands under it—the belief that man and universe are material. And removing this with the provable truth that real man and real universe, as God knows and sustains them, are spiritual, eternal, undestroyable and all good, transforms human thought and so human experience into a spiritualized consciousness of the right of man to express complete holiness, happiness and health, in the knowledge of God.

Now not all at once can this transformation take place. Little by little, a right understanding put patiently and determinedly in place of a wrong thought, this spiritual understanding appears, and continues its work with us. So the spiritual viewpoint must be clung to, cherished, and kept alertly challenging and successfully overcoming individual animality, and entering perpetual protest against fear of or belief in the world's carnality. This is the practice of righteousness. Christian Scientists are far from a perfect practice, but they have begun their work. And as they do it rightly, these silent and unseen mental processes, mightily purifying, even now bring forth signs of peace and healing. Upon page 443 of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mrs. Eddy writes under the marginal heading: "Adherence to righteousness." "If the student adheres strictly to the teachings of Christian Science and ventures not to break its rules, he cannot fail of success in healing. It is Christian Science to do right, and nothing short of right-doing has any claim to the name."

Sunrise

The star went on. In the meadows of the vale far away doubtless there were sounds of the night. On the hills was absolute silence—profound rest. They slept peacefully and the moon rose to the meridian. The pale white glow on the northern horizon slipped toward the east. After a while a change came over the night. The hills and coombs became gray and more distinct, the sky lighter, the stars faint, the moon that had been ruddy became yellow and then almost white. Yet a little while, and one by one the larks arose from the grass, and first twittering and vibrating their brown wings just above the hawthorn bushes, presently breasted the aerial ascent and sang at "Heaven's Gate."

Out of the last fringe of mist shone a great white globe. Like molten silver, glowing with a lusciousness of light, soft and yet brilliant, so large and bright and seemingly so near, but just above the ridge yonder—shining with heavenly splendor in the daydawning.

The azure ether—yes, and more than that! Who that has seen it can forget the wondrous beauty of the summer morning's sky?

The East flamed out at last. Penciled streaks of cloud high in the dome shone red. An orange light rose up and spread about the horizon, then turned crimson, and the upper edge of the sun's disc lifted itself over the hill. A swift beam of light shot like an arrow, and the hawthorn bush obeyed with instant shadow; it passed beyond the green plain up the ridge and away.

The great orb, quivering with golden flames, looked forth upon the world. —Richard Jefferies.

The Boat on the Serchio

Our boat is asleep on Serchio's stream. Its sails are folded like thoughts in a dream.

The helm ways idly, hither and thither;

Domine, the boatman, has brought the mast

And the oars, and sails, but 'tis sleeping fast.

Like a beast, unconscious of its tether.

The stars burnt out in the pale blue air

And the thin white moon lay withering there;

To tower and cavern and rift and tree

The owl and the bat fled drowsily. . . .

Day had awakened all things that had slept.

The lark and the thrush and the swallow free

And the milkmaid's song and the mower's scythe

And the matin bell and the mountain bee:

Fireflies were quenched on the dewy corn.

Glowworms went out on the river's brink

Like lamps—what a student forgets to trim:

The beetle forgot to wind his horn

The crickets were still in the meadow and hill. . . .

"What think you, as she lies in her green cove

Our little sleeping boat is dreaming of . . .

"If morning dreams are true, why I should guess

That she was dreaming of our idleness.

And of the miles of watery way

We should have led her by this time of day."

"Never mind," said Lionel,

"Give care to the winds, they can bear it well

About you poplar tops; and see,

The white clouds are driving merrily,

And the stars we miss this morn will light

More willingly our return tonight. . . ."

—Shelley.

Climbers

"Who climbs best? the monkey; no, the squirrel goes higher. No, sap climbs better, and will go into top bough, and up to the last vein and edge of the highest leaf on the tree. Yes, but a drop of water climbs higher, for look, there is a cloud above the tree. Well, heat climbs higher than water, and space higher than heat." —Emerson.



The Parthenon at Athens

Look once more ere we leave this specular Mount

Westward, much nearer by Southwest, behold!

Where, on the Aegean shore, a City stands

Built nobly, pure the air, and light the soil

Athens, the eye of Greece, Mother of Arts

And Eloquence, native to famous wits

Or hospitable, in her sweet recess, City or Suburban, studious walks and shades:

See there the Olive Grove of Academe

Plato's retirement, where the Attic Bird

Trills her thick-warbled notes the summer long.

There flowery hill Hymettus with the sound

Of Bees' industrious murmur oft invites

To studious musing; there Ilissus rouls

His whispering stream; within the walls then view

The school of ancient Sages; his whb bred

Great Alexander to subdue the world.

Lycæum there, and painted Stoa next;

There thou shalt hear and learn the secret power

Of harmony in tones and numbers hit

By voice or hand, and various measured verse.

Aeolian charms and Dorian Lydian Odes.

And, his who gave them breath, but higher sung.

Whose poem Phoebus challeng'd for his own.

Thence what the lofty grave Tragœdians taught

In Chorus or Iambic, teachers best

Of moral prudence, with delight received

In brief sententious precepts, while they treat

Of fate, and chance, and change in human life;

High actions, and high passions best describing:

Thence to the famous Orators repair,

Those antique, whose restless eloquence

Wielded at will that fierce Democritean

Shook the Arsenal, and fulmin'd over Greece.

To Macedon, and Artaxerxes' Throne;

To sage Philosophy next lend thine ear . . .

From heaven descended to the low-roof house

Of Socrates, see there his Tenement

Whom well inspired the Oracle pronounced

Wise of men; from whose mouth issued forth

Mellifluous streams that water'd all the schools

Of Academics' old and new, with those

Sirnam'd Peripatetics, and the Sect

Epicurean, and the Stoic severe. —Milton.

Cherokee Roses and Jasmine

Of an old garden in Florida, Winthrop Packard writes:

"Coming from the swamp tangle beneath the sweet gums and cypress,

pushing through chin-high purple wood grass, I let it lead me today

straight to a huge ridge of wild cherokee rose plants that had once, no doubt, been an orderly hedge."

"The plant is so rough with its

stubborn, hooked thorns set shoulder to shoulder along its stout interlacing

stems, that no finer hedge plant can be imagined. . . . And out of these stout

stems, from among the defiant thorns spring these dainty white blooms,

bearing in their gold hearts a faint fine perfume that is too modest to sail forth as does that of the oleanders on the errant wind. You must put your face close to the bloom and dare the thorns before you know its fineness; but it is worth the trouble.

"In and out among the cherokee thorns the wandering jasmine climbs, There is no place that it does not

caress. Along the sand, amid brown leaves of deciduous trees, it creeps, it slips under porches and puts bud noses up through the cracked floors of long disused buildings. It climbs trees and swings boldly from their topmost boughs, and later it blows yellow trumpets of invitation to the whole world and sends a perfume far and wide that all who pass may breathe their fill."

"Conspicuous the thorn hedge, swinging the 'ancient gate' on rusty hinge, a roadway leads me beneath sweet gum and live oak to the tennis court. Its level rectangle is still bare and close

turfed with flat-bladed grass and a tiny, stemless plant whose reniform leaves are no bigger than the little finger nail, and help to hold the even level of close green. Only in one spot has this turf been invaded.

There a lawless honeysuckle has made a patch of its own glossy with green leaves."

"The wilderness noises which come to the edge of this space emphasize its silence and forgetfulness. In the trees that rim the court about ever-changing

flocks of birds flit and chatter. Blue jays clang tintinnabulations, woodpeckers tap and croak tread notes, warblers and sparrows and titmice and flycatchers twinkle and chirp, and often try a half song of almost forgotten melody. Cardinals cry 'tut, tut,' much as uneasy robins do, but in softer, more cooling tones. A Carolina wren grows curious in the cedar beneath which I sit, and flirts and quivers and scolds as only a wren can, coming nearer and nearer until I might almost put up my hand and touch his vibrating brown body. Then he withdraws a little and whistles till the cardinals lift their crested heads and listen and a tufted titmouse answers. 'Teakettle, teakettle, teakettle,' he cries."

Alfalfa

Plow the furrow wide and deep.

Run it true and turn it fair.

Far across the sloping sweep.

As the loam rolls from the share,

Polishing the mold-board bright

Till it glistens in the light.

Sow the seed, and let it slumber

Warmed by sun and blest by rain.

Till the days, in stated number,

Waken it to life again.

Then unfolds before our eyes

One of nature's mysteries.

On the slope where first was showing

Just a shimmering haze of green.

Day by day the shoots are growing

Till no sign of soil is seen;

And the beauty is revealed

Of a June alfalfa field.

Thicker grown than meadow-grasses,

Firm and fixed it seems to be,

But when morning's swift wind passes

It's a restless moving sea.

Wave on wave its fellow follows

Toward the upland from the hollows.

When the keen knives cut it down

Hope of further yield seems vain

From a spot so bare and brown—

Then it greens and grows again

Thrice and four times thus it keeps

Its first promise ere it sleeps.

—Eldredge Donison.

The Church of Vithimyri, Iceland

The church of Vithimyri, one of the last of its kind still remaining in Iceland, stands near the head of the Skagaford. Like the one at Pingu-myr, it measures about thirty feet by sixteen, and is modeled on the old-fashioned farmhouse plan. Built of stone and lined with wood, it is covered outside with turf, the mossy roof gay with wild flowers. There are two screens within, carved and tinted with red and blue coloring, the pulpit and ends of the nave treated to correspond. The gable-end faces the roadway, and over the door hang two bells to summon the worshippers, who must find this quaint little church much warmer than the wooden structures, painted white, that are superseding all others. The population being scattered, the incumbent, or prestur, ministers to two other churches besides this one.

A fitting background to this truly Icelandic house of prayer is the range of hills beyond it, glowing in the tints of evening, their sides deeply channelled, and their summits shaven clean off. These flat-topped mountain masses, so often seen in this island, are, in the opinion of Professor Gellie, the last surviving fragments of an extensive plateau once extending from Scotland far into the Arctic Sea.

The first Christian church in Iceland was a stavkirja built at Thingvallir after the nation was converted in the year 1000. The wood was presented by two kings of Norway, Harald Sigurðsson and Olaf the Holy. A drawing by Sigurdur Gudmundsson, artist and antiquary, shows it as decorated with dragons' heads, and having many high windows; and he adds that the members of the Althing held their debates within it when driven by the weather from the Lögberg; all of which information he derived from the Sagas. Wooden churches after this pattern were numerous until the early part of last century.

There are at least two churches of circular form in the island; that of Siffrastadir, at the head of the Öxnadal; and the other at Heiðarid, farther south, standing in a hollow, and painted black. Although both are modern, the plan is ancient, and points to sun worship in the far-distant past. Throughout Scandinavia no church is ever dedicated to, or given the name of, any patron saint; but is simply called by the name of the town or village to which it belongs.

Meteoric

The seeming stars fall headlong from the skies, And shooting through the darkness, gild the night With sweeping glories, and long trails of light. —Virgil.

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BOSTON, MASS. U. S. A.

This interesting account of the Sette Comuni: A Teutonic Survival of Italian Soil, is taken from William D. McCracken's "Fair Land of Tyrol."

"The highland district of the Sette Comuni, or the Seven Communities, forms part of what is virtually a spur of the Dolomite Alps, stretching southward into the great Italian plain, almost as far as Vicenza. Here a German dialect and Teutonic institutions survive, although on Italian soil and

The Sette Comuni

completely surrounded by Italian influences. Similar conditions prevailed until very recently among the Tredici Comuni, or Thirteen Communities, which reach to the very gates of Verona; but the latter, according to last accounts, may now be described as entirely Italianized. As neither district has ever stood in the direct track of commerce or of tourist travel, visitors from the outside world have always been exceedingly rare. In spite of the fact that the great route from Vienna to Innsbruck, over the Brenner, runs close under the precipices to the west, and in the east, that favorite road into the Dolomites, the one from Bassano to Belluno and Cortina."

"The names of the villages comprising the Sette Comuni are as follows: Roaro, Roana, Asiago, Gallio, Foza, Enego, and San Giacomo di Lusiana—all of Latin derivation. United to them were once ten villages, which went by the designation of Contrade Annesse, or annexed districts: Campese, Campolongo, Ollero, Valstagna, Valrovina, Vallonara, Crosara, San Luca, Conco, and Dossanti. Until recently the latter appear to have stood to the Seven Communities in much the same relation as the allied and subject lands of the Swiss Federation once stood to the Thirteen original States.

"Of the total population, numbering over thirty thousand, the greater number are engaged in cattle breeding, cutting lumber, charcoal burning and straw plaiting. Many of the men, also, as elsewhere in the Italian-speaking Alps, go out into the world as peddlers, leaving the women at home to do the field work. It has been found that a knowledge of Cimbro is of real service to these peddlers in making all other German dialects they may encounter in their wanderings easy to learn. As for the rest, one cannot say that the type of the people is in the least German; on the contrary, it is to all appearances as Italian as possible, and often very handsome.

"The principal historical function, performed by these homines teutonici in the past, was to act as an advance guard of the Venetian Republic against encroachments from the north; while

today the Italian Kingdom values the district mainly for its strategic position on the frontier of the Austrian Empire.

"Most of the documents relating to the period from the Tenth to the Fifteenth Century were lost in a fire of Asiago. Since the fall of the Venetian Republic the remaining archives have for the most part been scattered to the winds; stolen when they seemed to possess value; burned in bonfires on holiday nights; or worse than all, sold for a song, to be used as wrapping paper in meat and sausage shops! I myself can testify to the carelessness displayed in this regard, for in a room which once formed part of the large hall of the Government, and is now used for a little museum, I saw drawers full of parchments, thrown in pell-mell, some bearing the seals and signatures of the Doges of Venice.

"For some years past all the inhabitants of the district have learned Italian as well as Cimbro, so that at the present time the German dialect is in a sense a special accomplishment. It is to be found only in four of the seven communities; in Asiago, Foza, Roana, and Rotza; and then is used mostly in the family circle and by old people.

"Italian scholars of the Seventeenth Century, and even later, generally accepted the theory of a Cimbric origin. But even if every word of the German dialect should be forgotten, every document lost, and the last inscription effaced, one could still feel sure that strong Teutonic influence had been at work in the Sette Comuni, by reason of the vastness of common ownership of field and forest which still maintains itself there. Here is a sign and symbol which no student can mistake."

Sunset

But now the moon like a white rose shone

In the pale west, and the sun's rim sank

And clouds arrayed their rank on rank

About his fading crimson ball.

—Yeats.

Letter to Joseph Hill From William Cowper

Oct. 25, 1765.

Dear Joe—I am afraid the month of October has proved rather unfavorable to the belle assemblée, at Southampton. I have very cordially been taken myself to my books, and my fire-side; and seldom leave them unless for exercise. I have added another family to the number of those I was acquainted with when you were here. Their name is Unwin—the most agreeable people imaginable; quite sociable, and as free from the ceremonious civility of country gentlemen as any I ever met with. They treat me more like a near relation than a stranger, and their house is always open to me. The old gentleman carries me to Cambridge in his chaise. He is a man of learning and good sense, and as simple as Parson Adams. His wife has a very uncommon understanding, has read much to excellent purpose, and is more polite than a duchess. The son who belongs to Cambridge, is a most amiable young man, and the daughter quite of a piece with the rest of the family. They see but little company, which suits me exactly; go when I will, I find a house full of peace and cordiality in all its parts, and I am sure to hear no scandal, but such discourse instead of it as we are all better for. You remember Rousseau's de-

scription of an English morning; such are the mornings I spend with these good people; and the evenings differ from them in nothing, except that they are still more snug, and quieter. Now I know them, I wonder that I liked Huntingdon so well before I knew them, and am apt to think I should find every place disagreeable that had not an Unwin belonging to it.

This incident convinces me of the truth of an observation I have often made, that when we circumscribe our estimate of all that is clever within the limits of our own acquaintance (which I at least have been always apt to do), we are guilty of a very

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1916

EDITORIALS

The Lloyd George Cabinet

THE Ministry formed by Mr. Lloyd George is, in many respects, one of the most remarkable the United Kingdom has ever seen. To begin with, it marks a complete rupture with tradition; and, to end with, it is instinct with new men, brought in, as it were, from the highways and byways, to the exclusion of the usual political leaders. It must be admitted, of course, that the Ministry is essentially a war Ministry. But this does not alter the fact that, for the first time, a minister of Labor will appear in the new government, or that the Cabinet itself has shrunk to something nearer the proportions it assumed in the Seventeenth than to those of the Twentieth Century. It must be admitted also that in a way this is a more honest position. The growth of cabinets has ended, as it was almost bound to end, in the formation of interior cabinets. Business which could not be efficiently transacted by twenty people or more passed into the hands of four or five members, who really had no commission to act in any way apart from their colleagues, and who owed their selection entirely to the favor of the Prime Minister of the day.

The new Cabinet of five members, which Mr. Lloyd George has selected, two of whom are without portfolios, will be employed essentially in guiding the country through the crisis of the war. If a historical parallel were to be sought for a cabinet of such a size, it would be necessary to go back to the reign of Charles II, to the day of the famous "Cabal," the Cabinet of five members which ruled the country, on the most monarchial and reactionary basis, in the days following the Restoration. Between King Charles' "Cabal" and King George's war Ministry there is, however, a great gulf fixed, for the war Ministry is as essentially the outcome of the decision of the people as the "Cabal" was the outcome of the whim of the monarch. Mr. Lloyd George in his controversy with Mr. Asquith insisted that the Prime Minister responsible for the government of the whole country could not possibly find time to be a member of the war Council, which was intended essentially to promote the country's efficiency in the war. Mr. Asquith, on the other hand, contended that it was quite impossible for the Prime Minister of the country to have no hand in the control of the war. Mr. Lloyd George, as Prime Minister, seems to have surrendered to the force of an argument he denied as Secretary of State for War. He has met the difficulty, if this difficulty can be said to have been met, by instituting something resembling a small and a large Cabinet, responsible for different duties. At the same time the duties of these two Cabinets impinge vitally the whole time upon one another. For instance, the foreign policy of the country, which has passed from the hands of Lord Grey into those of Mr. Balfour, must affect vitally the conduct of the war, as must the management of the Admiralty and the War Office, the Ministry of Munitions, the Ministry of Blockade, and the Control of Food and Shipping. Unless, therefore, the ministers at the heads of these various departments are going to become executive officers for the carrying out of the directions of the war Cabinet, Mr. Lloyd George will find himself in the exact position which he declared it was impossible for Mr. Asquith to occupy. The fact, consequently, may as well be admitted at once that Mr. Asquith's fall was due to the dissatisfaction of the House and the Government with his direction of the war, and that though the Cabinet Mr. Lloyd George has formed is essentially a war Ministry, with a small war Cabinet, he has none the less become the head of the entire Government, as well as a member of the war Cabinet.

By no means the least interesting part of the great political bouleversement is, however, the complexion of the new Ministry. Those critics who rushed into print with the declaration that Mr. Lloyd George, having flung off the vestments of Liberalism, was to assume those of autocracy, will be a little surprised at finding three Labor members in his new Ministry, which is exactly two more than in any preceding Ministry. Thus, although the Independent Labor Party has repudiated him in advance, through the mouth of Mr. Philip Snowden, the Labor Party proper has accepted him, and has rallied to his support. Mr. Lloyd George, face to face with one of the greatest crises in the history of the country, has certainly not gone out and drawn his entire support from a little ring of advanced politicians who, if they could have succeeded in making a Ministry, could not have maintained themselves in power for a week. He sees perfectly well that during the war the great political questions which divide parties are not going to come up, and therefore he has availed himself of the services of all parties in the House, somewhat in the proportion of their membership, but with a greater regard to efficiency than to mere political claims.

Thus the Cabinet itself is composed of five men of views so diametrically opposite as those of the originator of the famous Budget itself, and the man who, in the person of Lord Milner, urged the Lords to throw out that Budget, and to take the full consequences whatever they might be. The Lords took that advice, and amongst their leaders no two men were more prominent than Lord Curzon and Lord Milner, who now find themselves in the war Cabinet. Amongst their supporters, in the Commons, in urging them to stand firm, no man displayed greater determination than Mr. Bonar Law, yet in the recent crisis Mr. Bonar Law proved himself the chief lieutenant of the Minister, whose financial proposals, as embodied in the famous Budget, he so strenuously resisted only a few years ago. The remaining member of the Cabinet is Mr. Arthur Henderson, who began his career as a molder in the firm of Robert Stephenson & Company, and who, as chairman of the Labor Party, was one of the very staunchest supporters of Mr. Lloyd George in the policy of the Budget which eventually

overthrew the unlimited veto of the Lords. This, it must be admitted, completely upsets the theory of the Cabinet as it was evolved by Sir William Temple. Part of that theory was that its members should all be men holding the same political views. With a definite end in view, and in absolutely peculiar circumstances, Mr. Lloyd George has sacrificed the whole body of this tradition, and has built up his war Cabinet out of men, like Mr. Henderson, whose political views he very largely shares, and men, like Lord Curzon, Lord Milner, and Mr. Bonar Law, to whose views he has always been entirely opposed, but whose brilliant abilities he is not in the least afraid to recognize.

What Mr. Lloyd George has done with respect to the Cabinet in particular, he has done with respect to the Ministry in general. He has looked, in short, not at men's politics, nor at their social relations, but at their ability. How far he has gauged the situation correctly, time will show; how just has been his estimate of the men he has appointed will be proved by the event. Some things, at any rate, he has done, which he has never failed to do during his whole career, he has shown a complete contempt for theory if it did not justify itself in practice, and he has taken his courage in both his hands.

Can Boston Be Made "Dry"?

THE times have never been more propitious for the carrying on of an aggressive and successful campaign against licensed traffic in intoxicants in Boston than they are now, for never before have the antisaloon and prohibition movements attained to so great an influence morally and to so great a strength politically as they may rightfully claim today. The power of example alone should be of incalculable advantage to the forces engaged in a determined effort to redeem the chief city of New England, next Tuesday, from the domination of the liquor traffic in some of its most pernicious and disgraceful phases. Extensive areas of Boston, it should be said, are free from the blighting presence of the saloon, but the respectability which maintains this exclusion, lest its skirts be contaminated, also maintains, by toleration, by passive consent, and even by direct vote, the conditions which render other areas disreputable and dangerous.

Boston's election of this month comes on the heels of events well calculated to arouse that section of its population which has nothing in common with the liquor traffic, and has no real sympathy with it; but, rather, the contrary, to a higher sense of its civic duty. On the seventh of last month, voters throughout the country put 6000 saloons and 114 breweries out of business, in the four States and one Territory that adopted State-wide prohibition. In addition, hundreds of saloons will have to close within a few weeks, or a few months, in local option districts that went against them. It is estimated, for instance, that the election has deprived 600 saloons in New York State and 165 in Maryland of licenses. Of the 2543 counties in all the United States, only 355 are now wholly "wet."

Less than a month later, on Dec. 5, of fifteen Massachusetts cities holding municipal elections four adhered to previous no-license decisions, and four more were added, making eight out of the fifteen "dry" as a result of the day's contest. That the trend is directly toward the elimination of the liquor business in Massachusetts is well established; that the gains for no-license in Boston have been greater than is generally supposed is an interesting fact. This newspaper recently printed in its news columns a table showing how the license majority in Boston has decreased during the last ten years. The figures, compiled by the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League, are worthy of repetition:

	License Vote	No-License Vote	License Majority
1905	53,045	26,492	26,553
1910	54,094	26,972	27,122
1914	48,344	26,889	21,455
1915	46,115	31,877	14,238

It will be seen by the vote of a year ago that a change of 7120 votes from "Yes" to "No" would have defeated license. It is very probable that, knowing their danger, the liquor interests will muster their forces to the last man next Tuesday, but this need not disturb the conclusion that, if the voters in the "dry" and so-called "respectable" areas go to the polls and vote as they talk, when careful of what they say, no-license can and will triumph. The saloon-ridden districts last year showed greater gains for no-license than those districts in which no saloons were to be found. An excusable inference from this might be that, while the so-called "respectable" districts of the city do not wish saloons in their own neighborhoods, they desire them in other localities, and are prone to vote with that end in view. It is the hope that the gains made for no-license in the saloon districts last year will be maintained next Tuesday, and that the citizens of the present "dry" districts will be moved, by conscientious scruples, to refrain from imposing on others conditions which they would not tolerate themselves.

It is a fact to be dealt with frankly that the no-license cause, and the prohibition cause, even the temperance cause throughout its entire history, have met with the most insidious and stubborn opposition from elements of society that are seldom openly identified with the liquor traffic or with the temperance evil. The moderate drinker has always been a stumbling block; so has been the man with money invested in distillery or brewery stock; the man who has had real estate leased or rented to liquor dealers; and the man who has courted political favor among the liquor interests and their dependents. Certain religious, ethical, and economic organizations, also, have helped to buttress the liquor trade. The cry of "personal liberty" has been made to do the questionable work of the brewers and distillers, times without number.

But the false pretense and the false cry have been uncovered. Next Tuesday a test is to be made, in Boston, of religious and moral profession and conviction. Those organizations and individuals who shall not array themselves against the liquor evil will thenceforth be known for what they are, not for what they pretend to be.

Niagara Power

REFERENCE has frequently been made, in these columns, to the Niagara River water-power situation, because the matter is regarded as one of universal, and not merely of local or sectional or national interest. Niagara Falls are not a mere local, sectional or national possession. They belong to the world. They are an inheritance of humanity. In entering into a treaty providing for the joint use of the waters of Niagara River, which feed the falls, the United States and Canada virtually exceeded their jurisdiction. While there would be no questioning their right jointly to protect, preserve and conserve the marvelous natural phenomenon, there can be, on the other hand, no doubt that they made a serious mistake when they assumed the right to divide, or distribute, or divert the waters which make the phenomenon possible.

Difficulties, complications, endless troubles, were bound to result from the negotiation of such a treaty as that which enables the United States on the one side, and Canada on the other, to draw upon the source of all that is picturesque and beautiful in the cataract to meet commercial exigencies or demands. Because certain manufacturers of Buffalo now need additional power, the United States Secretary of War, having been sufficiently pleaded with and urged, has granted them a permit to take power from the Niagara River. Whereupon the Toronto Globe protests that this is in direct violation of the treaty, in that the Secretary of War has no authority to permit the diversion of any more water than is provided for in the Waterways Convention. And this is added: "If the diversion is greater than the treaty permits, Canada ought not to consent to it unless a similar privilege is extended to the power companies operating on the Canadian side of the river, so that the power shortage, which is as great on the Ontario side of the river as in the State of New York, may be made good."

It must be as clear as daylight to anybody thinking comprehensively on the subject, that rivalry of this kind must tend toward complete commercialization of the Niagara River. The present grant to Buffalo manufacturers is, of course, temporary; but temporary concessions of this character are very likely to become permanent, unless the public is alert and watchful. "Hands Off at Niagara" should be the motto, in the United States and Canada, of those who would save the falls from further exploitation.

Bread

THE question of bread, always one of first importance, has of late been under very special discussion in most countries. Its price has been debated and considered from every point of view, and the public have learned things regarding its making which they certainly never knew before. The mysteries of 70 per cent flour, and 75 per cent flour, have been freely and frankly discussed, as though they were, after all, but common matters. Most people, in these days, are expected to be able to converse intelligently on such questions as the relative value of "best white" and "households," and on the great advantages offered by a "straight-run flour."

It is all an age-old subject. True, the lake dwellers of the Stone Age in Switzerland, as they crushed their barley or one-grained wheat, never thought of "households," nor could they bring themselves to speak of "straight-run flour"; but they ground their grain, and made them cakes, and the net result was much the same as it is today, and has always been. Baking bread, in some form or another, is, indeed, the most ancient of human arts. Perhaps the earliest form of bread, and, all indignant protests notwithstanding, it has a right to be so styled, was that made out of crushed acorns and beechnuts. It is still made and held in no little regard by the Indians on the Pacific Coast of the United States, and, so universal is the brotherhood of breadmaking, that methods employed in making acorn bread on the Pacific Slope today, as through all the centuries, is the same as that employed by the Romans in making their bread of wheat in the days of Pliny.

In ancient times milling and baking were twin arts. Was there bread to be made, there was then no such thing as having recourse to the flour bin. The housewife and the daughters, or handmaids, first ground the grain, and immediately thereafter made the cakes. Thus the process, in its simplicity, is outlined in Genesis, where Abraham bids his wife Sarah "make ready quickly three measures of fine meal, knead it and make cakes upon the hearth."

In Egypt, the art of baking was carried to great perfection. The Egyptians had loaves like the muffins of today; the roll was by no means unknown to them, and, as a further proof that there is nothing new under the sun, they were wont to sprinkle some kinds of their bread with seeds, and that centuries before Vienna was even thought of. The Romans, with characteristic energy, early took the matter of bread in hand. According to Pliny, there were no public bakehouses in Rome until after the war with Perseus, 171-168 B. C., but at about that time they began to come into favor, whilst in the latter years of the Republic they were common, and were carefully controlled by the Government. A set of bas-reliefs on a memorial, still extant, to a master miller, one Euryaces, who flourished just before the Christian era, shows the whole process of breadmaking in Roman times. There is the buying of the grain; the mills busy, worked by horse or ass; men separating the bran from the flour; bakers fashioning loaves, yet others thrusting them into a dome-like oven; baskets of bread being weighed, and finally, men carrying away the finished article on their backs.

Throughout all the ages, ever since there began to be such artists, the baker has been an object of watchful attention, not only on the part of the people, but on the part of the authorities. In the Middle Ages, in all European countries, he was subjected to special regulations; and in England, as early as the Twelfth Century, the bakers of London formed themselves into a brotherhood,

or guild, to protect their interests, as did the craftsmen of most callings. This brotherhood later developed into two distinct corporate bodies, known as the Company of White Bakers and the Company of Brown Bakers. An Act of Parliament, passed in 1266, regulated the price of bread in England by public assize, and for nearly 600 years, namely, until 1826 and 1836, these regulations continued in operation. In these years acts were passed, first for London, and then for the rest of the country, requiring the sale of bread by weight, and in no other way.

Notes and Comments

THE gratitude which the Belgians express towards the United States for sending food to their unhappy country is really something to hear! Every one, of course, knows that this work of shipping food from the New World to the heroic Belgian people is steadily going on, but is it at all realized what the Belgians feel about it? To hear a Belgian, in a position to know what is going on in his own country, say emphatically, "If it were not for what America is doing, my country would be starving; oh yes, America is a friend to Belgium," is the human note of gratitude testifying more emphatically to work well done than any amount of committee reports and statistics.

HAWAIIAN music is being adulterated and degraded in the United States, as we recently had occasion to remark. Some of the airs now palmed off on the public for Hawaiian are entirely lacking in the native piquancy that brought genuine Hawaiian melody so quickly into vogue. The Hawaiian Promotion Committee of Honolulu, taking cognizance of the situation, has issued a warning to entertainment managers and others, from which this is an excerpt: "Hawaiian music, as it is composed and sold here by the local publishers, is Hawaiian music at its best; and no one will have any apologies to make for the quality, but the managers of the East have changed much of the spirit of the songs, and as a result, Hawaii is not going to benefit by it." No benefit can result from it anywhere.

THE notice, "Special terms for bed and breakfast to special constables on night duty," is prominently displayed in a large hotel in northern England, and attention has been drawn to the humor of it. It has, of course, a humorous turn, and those who see it are entitled to all they can get out of it. Anyone, however, who knows anything of coming off duty at 4 o'clock of a winter's morning, with a choice between a "shake down" at the police station or a long walk or a slow railway journey home, will commend the hotel manager. A "bed and breakfast" close at hand, at such times, constitute a benefit of no mean order.

APPARENTLY it is in the realm of athletics that language is being most rapidly internationalized. If English has given to the French many terms of track and field sports, such for example as "record man," which, however, the French takes straight, as one word, it has taken from the French the nomenclature of automobilism and aeronautics, as for instance "chauffeur," and "aeroplane." In similar fashion, American sports are having their effect in the news columns of the South American press, where the English speaker notes with interest his own words, "match," "singles," and so on, in the otherwise straight Spanish reports of lawn tennis events, whilst amid the Spanish reports of football activities he finds English words like "field" and "team." Of course such words are carried over for their technical value, not because the Spanish does not offer equivalents.

SPEAKING of football in South America, northern activities seem to be responsible not merely for some of the terms used but also for the season. In North America, the crisp days of autumn offer the most agreeable conditions for the contests of the football field; but on the other side of the equator, where they have opposite seasons, football must be a springtime game. At any rate, they play it there in the same months that see it active in the countries to the north.

AN ATTEMPT to raise the standard of the college magazine, too often a production of little literary merit, is seen in the offer of a challenge cup for the best short story, essay, poem, or play published next year in the magazines of the northern colleges of the United States. It might be well if a similar offer were made to colleges in every section of the country, to be succeeded by a final prize for the best contribution published in the college magazines of the entire nation. Surely any endeavor to encourage and develop the literary talents of undergraduates should not be confined to a comparatively few institutions.

THE "banney with a strange device" is certainly being carried by the women of England, and especially by the women of London. Hardly has the City recovered from a realization of the fact that women make, not only good bank clerks but good bank managers, but, looking down, as it were, it discovers that a silent army of women have stepped in and taken the place of men in a more humble, but hardly less exclusive, sphere of the City's activities. The postgirl has long been a familiar figure in the suburbs, where report has affirmed that she is "quite as quick and accurate as the postman," and now she is learning the "way of the trade" in the City. In her neat uniform of blue serge and shiny waterproof hat, she is settling down to the work with all that matter-of-factness so characteristic of her ventures in other directions.

THE Maine man who earns \$10 weekly and banks \$9.20 of it every Saturday, living seven days on the other 80 cents, and having only himself, supposedly, to support, should in no wise be regarded as a proper example. Present-day standards of civilization make real economy admirable, but not what savors of niggardliness. Spending some of that \$9.20 on good reading matter, or for lecture courses, might benefit the owner more than the hoarding policy he has adopted.